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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th „
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	11th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th „

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Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

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IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
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S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

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Bombay, 16th August, 1902.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

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For particulars apply to the undersigned, who does not bind himself on behalf of his Company to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Agent, German East Africa Line,
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JEEWANDAS & Co.,
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3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, AUGUST 18.

The market is closed on account of Cocoanut holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 13-16
Bar Silver	24 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

213-01—Mahrei H and M—Shimraj Luckminarayen and others vs Damjee Heerjee—M J and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhakjee—Khunderao and S
829-01—Mansukial D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Luknmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.
393-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
382-00—Mansukial D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
830-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
215-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
928-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Abjee Oomersey and others vs Valljee Mathurndas and others—Mulla and M
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Succoor—Bhaishunker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Goolamhoosen—Ardeshir H D and Co.
204-02—R P Mehta—Bai Dhondibai widow and others vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer.
293-02—Malubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhoy and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee N Talati and others—Unwala and P.
286-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolamhoosen vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim &c—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For recording evidence.

42-20—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurang vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunn and others—Smetham D and N.

Long Causes.

620-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Morоba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.
671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabbdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.
160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.
634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalоobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.
531-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.
535-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person
467-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.
171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.
190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.
230-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.
323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.
701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.
575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.
680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.
376-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lullоobhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Rango and P Tyabjee D and Co.
302-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—Malubhai J and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hossein Haindade vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jelekar and another—Crawford B and Co C and V.
272-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindade vs Hajee M Ebrahim bin H A Jelekar—Crawford B and Co and M B B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

402-01—Malubhai J and M—Damjee Hirjee vs Dayabhoy Tapidas.

For Judgment.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Zamroodin alias Baloo Miya—Ardeshir H D and Co.
35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungavin vs J Mungavin—Sorabjee and J.

Undefended Long Cause.

216-8455-02—Cragie L and O—Gordhundas Khatao vs Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadur—Payne G S and M.

For Further Evidence

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhlal vs Sidruthrai Sojjurai—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

862-01—Thakoredas and Co—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail—Unwalla and P—Part heard
71-01—Manekhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Cause.

16-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

180-01—Cragie L and O—The Acting Advocate General vs. Janardhen Balkrishna—Cragie L and O.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Cable Cayone Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Capetown St Helena Capetown Mossamedes and Land lines South Africa interrupted.

Telegrams for Cape Colony will be subject to some delay.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	—	— p.m.	—	—
Teheran	18	2	40 a.m.	—	17
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	—	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	0	28	0	2
Karachi	0	15	0	2
Madras	0	21	0	5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th August 1902.

-Colonel C B Mayne, R.E., Commanding Royal Bombay, having kindly consented to deliver a Lectures on Field Fortifications and Defence of to the Members of the Corps at the Town Hall. andant hopes that all Officers and Members of the do their best to take advantage of the fact and ach lectures for the purpose of gaining knowledge on Military matters likely to be of much advantage in the future.

lecture will be held on Wednesday, the 20th at 6 p.m. The date of succeeding lectures will in Regimental Orders. Mufti may be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

CLARKE—July 15, at sea, of dysentery, Charles Clarke Traffic Superintendent, Logos Government Railway, late Station Master, Allahabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HICKLING—August 15, at Bangalore, to Mr and Mrs R A Hickling, London Mission, Chikka Ballapura, a son.

DEATH.

RENNY—August 7, at Srinagar, Kashmir, of enteric (embolism), Alice Maude, the eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel G B Renny, Indian Staff Corps, aged 20 years.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water 11-34m., 11-33a. Low water, 4-51m., 5-33a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Lecture on the History of Education in England by Professor A. L. Covernton, M. A., Elphinstone High School, the Vice-Chancellor in the chair, 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala vs. B. V. A.
Oxford L. I. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A young Indian sloth bear (mehersus ursinus) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., Collector of Broach.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play at the Esplanade Bandstand at 9 p. m. on Thursday night. A programme of the music will be published in Thursday morning's issue.

DESTRUCTION OF A HUT.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a hut situated at the foot of the Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, by which the structure was razed to the ground before anything could be done to save it. The Municipal fire engines from different parts of the city were soon on the spot, but were not brought into requisition.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of Major Walton and Officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredillis, Bandmaster, at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Old Folks at Home	Arr. Fredillis
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppe
Valse	Venetia	Lowthian
Selection	The Gay Parisienne	Caryll
Cornet Solo	The Jewel of Asia	Philp

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—"Description of a New Sea-snake from Rangoon", by G. A. Boulenger, F R.S.; "Some Remarks on Mosquitoes", by E. H. Aitken; "Birds' Nesting at Ootacamund", by Major R. M. Betham; "Weevils in Mangoes", by E. H. Aitken; "Curious Modifications of Structure in a Water Grasshopper", by L. C. H. Young.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharaval Shri Purtabsingji, the Raja of Bansda, arrived in Bomby yesterday morning from his territory by the Ahmedabad passenger train. His Highness was accompanied by his two Ranis, and son, Prince Baposahib; the Private Secretary, Mr K. L Desai; the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. M. R. Dixit; and about twenty-five followers. His Highness alighted at the Grant Road Station, where he was met by a few native gentlemen. He is staying in a bungalow at Mahaluxmi.

THE GRANT ROAD MURDER.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner, opened an inquiry regarding the death of Khairatbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty-five years who was alleged to have been strangled to death by one Shivnarayen Matadin, a Purdesi, in the room of a chawl at Grant Road, sometime on Sunday morning. The evidence of Bhairoosingh, the deceased's master, was recorded, which bore out the facts already published in these columns. Further inquiry was then adjourned.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM M. H MACBA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The sixteenth annual general meeting of this library was held on Sunday at the library premises under the presidency of Munshi Mahomed Hassan Saheb Macba. From the Managing Committee's report it appeared that there were 259 subscribers. Some 5 to 45 members daily attended the library and 5,778 books and pamphlets had been circulated among the members. There are 102 Arabic, 254 Persian, 625 Urdu, 815 Guzarati, and 2,341 English books, altogether 4,200 of the aggregate value of Rs 5,0641. The report as well as the audited accounts together with the balance sheet, were adopted. On the motion of Mr. Munshi Mahomed Hassan Macba, seconded by Mr Bava Shah Bukhsh Gul Mahomed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji was elected president and the following were elected to serve on the Managing Committee:—Messrs. Fatelali Shaik Ahmed, Bava Shah Bakhsh Gul Mohamed, Dr Rajab Ali Ramji Lakhdhir, Munshi Mohomed Hassan Macba, Shaik Adam Yousufbhai, Haji Ismail Haji Hasham Agboatwal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	5	9	92
Total plague deaths to date	119,518	99,171	
Same date last year	33	34	125

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m., on Monday 18th August, 1902.
2nd Entries close at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 19th August 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 14th August, 1902.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

THE annual Cocoanut Festival of the Hindus, commonly known among them as "Ballev" or "Nariel Poornima", was held yesterday, when the foreshores at Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, and Mody Bay were crowded by thousands of Hindu worshippers, who made offerings to the sea. According to Hindu astrologers, the festival marks the beginning of the end of the monsoon. On this day, the orthodox Hindu goes to the seashore and makes an offering of cocoanuts, flowers, and sugarcandy to the deity who is supposed to rule the waves. Early in the morning of the festival, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, visit the temples, and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other external embellishments; and with the eldest members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands take their way towards the sea in Back Bay, Mody Bay, or Chowpatty. Arrived at the seashore, the pious Hindu is accosted by a Brahmin; and after a short conversation, evidently of a commercial character, the two proceed a little way into the sea water. There the Brahmin prays a Sanskrit shibboleth, the burden of which is that, the monsoon being well over, God would be pleased to keep the sea quiet so that ships might move along it in safety. The votary repeats the prayer, and then throws into the sea some holy water which the Brahmin has poured into the hollow of his hand from a brass pot. Then some red paint, also given by the Brahmin, and the flowers, and some rice, and last of all, the cocoanut, are successively presented to the deity. It seems to be a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers—or woe to those or their belongings who trust themselves or their goods and merchandise to its mercy during the rest of the year. In the evening a fair was held on the Esplanade along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, in connection with the festival. The owners of the stalls erected for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats did a profitable business. Groups of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers and acrobats, or listened to the tales of the prowess of King Ram, or the amours of the god Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Throughout the day extra tram cars must have shewn a marked increase over the ordinary daily receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company.

FOR PROMOTERS OF DOG SHOWS.

MR. MARCEL A. VITI, honorary secretary of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association, has written to Mr. H. E. Abbott, the editor of the "Indian Fowl Fancier and Farmers' Journal" as follows:—We are anxious to communicate with the officials of the various dog show clubs in India, and write you to ask if you would be kind enough to give us a list of the same or at least the prominent ones. We dislike putting you to all this trouble, but we really know of no other way of obtaining the information. Our object in desiring to communicate with the clubs is to place at their disposal our club trophies, and to ask them if they would be kind enough to reciprocate. Our club, which holds the only international show on this continent, is desirous of exchanging with clubs throughout the world. I assure you that anything you may do for us will be most deeply appreciated.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE SANITARIUM.

THE ceremony of opening the Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee Sanitarium for the benefit of sufferers from phthisis, was performed at Deolali on Friday last by Mr. Stewart, the Collector, in the presence of a large assemblage of European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The buildings of the sanitarium and the compound were decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, and festoons of flowers and evergreens, and a large shamiana had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors. At ten o'clock in the morning, the thanksgiving ceremony in connection with the inauguration of the buildings was performed by Ervad Dorabjee Barjorjee Kanga of Bombay and Ervad Muncherjee Jamsetjee of Igatpuri. Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, chairman of the sanitarium committee, gave an account of the origin of the institution, which was founded to perpetuate the name of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee. Voluntary contributions from generous-hearted Parsi gentlemen had greatly facilitated the completion of the undertaking, towards which Government shewed their approval by remitting the usual building fine upon the buildings. Mr. Stewart, the chairman of the meeting, said he was personally acquainted with the late Dr Bahadurjee, who enjoyed a world-wide reputation and whose unselfish labours had resulted in great good to his community. The chairman afterwards unveiled a portrait on glass of Dr. Bahadurjee. A silver vase was presented to Mr Framjee, surveyor, who had superintended the erection of the buildings without any remuneration, and a gold watch to Mr. Shapurjee, the contractor, who executed the works. The proceedings closed with the distribution of flowers.

WHEN MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

That marriage is not always successful is within the knowledge of all. Some of us have that uncomfortable fact pretty contantly before us, with practical illustrations; while others, more fortunate, are made aware of it only by the newspapers and an occasional unguarded remark by some married friend; as in the case of a stockbroker, at the time Turkey repudiated her debt, who, on being asked what he thought of Turkish bonds, replied that he preferred them to marriage bonds. Doubtless there had been some jarring note in that stockbroker's home before he started for his office that day, or he would never have made so unbusinesslike a remark. Nevertheless, marriage as a social institution is not a failure. Of that there is positive proof. It is of the failures that we hear so much; of the innumerable happy marriages we hear little or nothing.

When once marriage fails from incompatibility of temper, it fails at least ten times from ill-health. What lover of fiction—which is the mirror of truth when told by Dickens—will not recall the picture of David Copperfield and his consumptive child-wife, Dora, whose form grew lighter on his arm day by day? There is no more pathetic incident in imaginative literature. Unfortunately, it has far too often its counterpart in real life. Here is a narrative of fact which might easily enough have resembled it; but the tragedy was happily averted, and it is a case of all's well that ends well. We will let Mrs. Emma Bason, of Bayston Hill, near Shrewsbury, speak for herself. "Shortly after my marriage," says this lady, in a sworn declaration made on 13th January, 1902, "I began to droop and fade. A sort of languor and tired feeling was the first bad sign, then my food began to disagree with me. After the lightest meal, I felt as if I had eaten three times too much, and the weight at my chest, and pain between the shoulders, were almost unbearable. Next, my appetite left me altogether, and unless it was something light and tempting, I ate next to nothing. I soon began to lose flesh, and a horrid, sinking, fainting feeling was constantly with me. My nights were restless, and I often lay twisting and turning the night through. I dwindled away to a shadow, and remember asking the doctor what it was that made me feel so weak. He gave me no direct answer, but said it was not to be wondered at, and later asked me whether any of my family were consumptive." Ominous question that "As if I had not already enough to bear, a pain now settled in my forehead and ran right across the eyebrows, making me feel sick and dizzy. Wind in the region of the heart, too, sorely tried me, causing it to palpitate, and at times quite interfering with my respiration.

"One day, my own sister brought me two bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Now,' said she, 'you must leave off doctoring and take this.' I asked her if she was going to kill me outright, but she insisted upon my trying it, and from that day I began to recover. It was a long and weary convalescence, during which time I took several bottles of your Syrup, but from the first I began to eat a little, and what I took gave me strength and encouragement. One by one the many bad symptoms left me. I grew stronger and increased in weight until my health was completely restored. To-day, no one would take me to be the same woman. I gave all the praise to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which was the means of restoring me to health and strength, when all hope of my recovery was abandoned."

It would not be easy to find a more interesting case of ill-health threatening the happiness of a marriage, with the impending calamity so fortunately averted.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette" of July 23 states:—His Highness Sultan Hamoud bin Muhamed bin Said died on Friday morning last at 2 15 a. m. His Highness had been in indifferent health for the past year, and the possibility of sudden collapse had not been unrecognised; but no special anxiety was felt till July the 2nd, when His Highness was taken suddenly ill at Chukwani with a slight "fit." Though no distinct absolute loss of power took place in any limb or organ, there was perceptible weakening, and His Highness could scarcely be said to be able to write after this attack. Some fever followed and then severe pain located on the left side of the head, occasionally relieved by change of remedies but showing no permanent improvement. On Sunday and Monday all the symptoms increased in severity, and dulling of the special senses was manifest, with steady failing in power down the right side. Paralytic signs were fully manifested by Tuesday morning and the steady down-grade progress of the case could not be denied even by the most hopeful. His Highness now was most anxious to be brought into town and to effect this without harm the most careful arrangements were made. The removal to town took place without the slightest mishap on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning after a fair night there was little change save growing weakness and a shallowing of the breathing. Towards noon difficulty in swallowing occurred and for an hour or two his Highness' condition was such as to cause alarm. Improvement took place towards evening and hopes were entertained of further rallying, following a good night. His Highness had distinct wants and was able to make his wants known, until his dropping off to sleep at 10 p.m. At 2 a.m., His Highness suddenly began to breathe with difficulty and was seized with a violent fit of coughing. In a few moments it was manifest that the end was imminent, and at 2-15 a.m. His Highness passed quietly away, the pulse continuing good to the last. The cause of death was cerebral embolism secondary to phlebitis and blocking of the veins of the leg and thigh of some ten months' duration. Dr. Charlesworth, Physician to his Majesty's Agency, was called in consultation on Wednesday morning and continued to assist in attendance until the end.

After the Sultan's death the mounted body-guard arrived and was posted in the Palace square with the riders dismounted and standing by their horses, and an extra company of askaris was brought down to guard the Palace. According to Mohammedan custom the funeral was of a very simple nature and took place very soon after the death, the procession leaving the Palace, at eight o'clock for the Mosque attached to the burial place of the reigning family at Bunder Abbas. His Highness's brother Seyyid Khalid with the other immediate relatives of the late Sultan followed the body which was carried on a silken draped bier by the domestics of the household, who had been habitually about His Highness and whose grief was very manifest. Mr Rogers, the First Minister and the Officials of the Zanzibar Government followed immediately behind the great crowd of the principal Arabs of the place as far as the Mosque and then returned; leaving the actual interment to the relatives and their co-religionists. The Palace was then locked up and has since remained so, saving for the Baraza on Sunday morning when the Proclamation of the successor to the late Sultan took place.

Complete quiet prevailed throughout the town during the whole of the day; extra military police hed been stationed about the different districts and small patrols of the mounted guard went through the streets from time to time but nothing unusual took place. Saving for the temporary closing of the Customs, and Government Offices, and His Majesty's Court, trade went on much as usual.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW SULTAN.

On Sunday morning at ten o'clock the British residents assembled at the Palace at the request of Mr V. K Kestell-Cornish, His Majesty's Acting Agent, to hear the successor to the late Sultan proclaimed. A very large number of Arabs was present, Mr. Rogers with the officials of the Zanzibar Government stood at the head of the Grand Staircase and received Mr. Kestell-Cornish heading the British Community. The Goanese Band of His Highness the Sultan played the National Anthem on their entry. At once all took up their positions in the Baraza Room, at the end of which the vacant Throne was placed. Mr Kestell-Cornish occupied the chair on the right, Captain Coke of H. M. S. "Terpsichore" and the Officers of the ship, His Majesty's Judges, Mr. Venables, H B. M's Vice-Consul, Dr. Charlesworth, the Zanzibar Government Officials and the British residents informally arranged continuing the line down the whole length of the room; the Arabs more than filling all the space opposite. Mr. Rogers occupied the Chair on the left of the Throne.

Mr. Kestell-Cornish then rose and expressed briefly the sorrow he himself and the community felt at the death of the late Sultan of whom all thought so highly, and declared we must recognise his being taken from us as the Will of God. He then declared the successor to His Highness Hamoud bin Muhamed, and the provision of the Regency. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the "Terpsichore" the "Nyanza," and from the Palace Battery ashore to mark the Proclamation of the new Sultan, while the Band played the Zanzibar Anthem. The Flag at the Palace was hoisted and all the ship in harbour "dressed."

H. H. SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD.

His Highness Seyyid Ali who succeeds has received the benefits of a public school education at home, and has enjoyed the advantages of travel. Some five years since he made a four months' tour of South Africa staying on his way to see thoroughly the Cape, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Durban, and the Coast ports. In South Africa he made the personal acquaintance of several prominent men, notably Lord Milner, Mr. Rhodes, most of the new heads of the Transvaal Colony, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Col. Saunderson of Irish fame. On his return from the Cape Seyyid Ali went on at once to England, and was placed with a Tutor at Oxford Mr Farnell, then Vice-Rector of Exeter College, and also went to a day school "to learn games." Nearly three years at Harrow followed where he was in the house of Mr Bosworth-Smith well known for his sympathies with Easterns. After leaving Harrow Seyyid Ali spent some six months in travelling on the Continent, principally in Italy and Switzerland. His Highness at the time of his succession was on his way back from attending the Coronation celebrations of King Edward, to which he went as Envoy of the late Sultan. On arrival by the French Mail steamer he was ceremoniously welcomed.

THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

IT may not be generally known to possible candidates that the Supply and Transport Corps has been and is being gradually cut free from several of the branches which complicated its working; says the "Pioneer". For instance besides milk and butter, the supply of meat and hay has in many places been taken over by the local grass farm. These farms are worked under the direct orders of the various G. O. C.'s concerned; and whosoever, therefore, assails the grass farm assails the General—a situation which need not be elaborated. Furthermore, steps are being taken to cut off the "kahars" from the Corps, and to hand them over, and also later on various medical matters such as clothing, etc., to the control of the medical officers. The suggestion, too, to sever the Accounts Branch from the Corps seems to have been slightly touched upon, as Account Officers are now confined entirely to accounts work; their executive duties—out-of-doors, and (signing papers) in-door—being carried on by the other officers of the Corps. As, however, there are rarely more than three of these officers in a station, the two left must find their time and energy for their more responsible duties somewhat curtailed by this addition of work; and in the absence of one of them on leave, on the sick list, or on inspection duty, the one remaining must find himself in the historical, if hardly enviable, position of a certain famous bird who was believed to be capable of being in two or more places at the same time. The Corps is continually calling for officers, but the inducements required do not appear to be forthcoming. A few that have been suggested as likely to prove effectual are; to begin with, to affiliate the Corps in name, as has already been done, partially, in uniform, to the Army Service Corps, and to allow the younger officers who keep up their military acquirements to exchange temporarily or otherwise into the Home Corps; not to debar the Commanding Officers of Corps districts from the temporary "Commanding" rank (which their regimental brethren enjoy) simply because they have joined the Corps; and to cut off the Accounts branches altogether, and attach them to the Military Accounts Department. The last may be difficult or impossible; but it would lighten and popularise the Corps considerably, enabling at the same time the officers, thus reduced to half their number, to be more generally located in the same building as the other District Staff Officers. This, too, might prove advantageous in another way, as besides the reduction and acceleration of work, it might afford an opportunity for the assimilation of some useful knowledge by the younger D. A. A. G.'s and S. S. O.'s, some of whom, although they may be aware that an army must be able to move, and that it moves upon its belly, are said to have no more idea of supply and transport arrangements than they have of such arrangements, say, in the planet Mars; a state of affairs which even in peace time can hardly be for the public good.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

MONDAY.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the greater part of the Indian region. Winds are again irregular in the north-west of the Bay and conditions are unsettled over that area. A shallow depression has formed in the west of the United Provinces and is giving cloud in the Simla and Mussoorie hills and adjacent submontane districts. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in West Punjab and Cashmir. Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Deccan, and the West Central India. Kindat has received 3 1-2 inches; Neemuch 3, Lashio, Mymensing, Shillong, Cherropoonjee and Hoshangabad 2 1-2; Akyab and Silchar two, and Cuddapah and Nagpur, 1 1-2 inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Hissar.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton healty. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. All corps suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	22	90	30	32	27	64	27	23
Monday, 18th Aug.	0	92	0	10	0	41	0	24
Total	23	82	30	42	28	05	27	47
Totalfall to Aug. 18th 1901.	80	02	76	23	87	68	70	41
Total fall to Aug. 18th 1900.	60	20	64	02	63	23	59	02

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	25	7
August 17th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	11
August 18th do do	0	5
Total	25	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST 1902.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expression of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·517	Calm	2	101·4	82·9	53	..	5·78	−5·09
Sirsa	29·556	SW	8	108·0	83·1	43	..	7·57	−5·79
Delhi	29·515	NW	4	103·7	84·9	44	..	19·81	×2·46
Agra	29·541	NW	7	101·5	84·9	59	...	16·39	−1·61
Cawnpore	29·537	Calm	4	99·7	82·6	71	...	8·21	−13·29
Allahabad	29·544	SW	3	98·1	82·3	75	...	25·18	+1·19
Jhansi	29·585	WSW	6	100·3	84·7	73	..	22·66	−3·07
Jacobabad	29·547	SE	3	108·9	81·6	65	..	0·27	−2·24
Karachi	29·655	WSW	13	91·9	81·2	79	...	3·39	−·36
Jeypore	29·610	W	4	103·7	79·6	51	...	8·21	−8·00
Ajmere	29·627	NW	10	100·4	85·0	61	..	5·46	−8·74
Deesa	29·696	W	9	102·1	81·1	62	...	1·65	−15·60
Ahmedabad	29·712	SW	4	100·3	82·1	71	...	3·81	−21·26
Bhuj	29·690	W	10	96·3	78·4	75	...	1·84	−9·16
Jamnagar	29·712	WSW	15	91·0	78·2	81	...	1·43	−16·60
Dwarka	29·712	WSW	15	87·9	80·3	79	...	6·94	...
Rajkot	29·725	WNW	11	99·4	74·7	73	0·05	1·67	−10·46
Bhownagar Para	29·740	W	12	96·6	79·8	71	...	4·28	−7·67
Veraval	29·727	WNW	12	86·6	79·8	86	...	7·71	−6·37
Neemuch	29·672	W	9	96·0	71·0	77	3·10	14·22	−4·42
Indore	29·701	WNW	7	90·3	73·1	85	0·27	15·83	−6·01
Saugor	29·640	W	6	94·4	75·1	69	..	15·61	−15·86
Jubbulpore	29·618	W	2	93·5	76·1	78	0·15	21·99	−19·21
Hoshangabad	29·683	SW	4	91·6	75·2	80	2·38	13·47	−19·43
Khandwa	29·697	WNW	3	90·2	78·1	70	...	18·17	−0·47
Raipur	29·644	SW	M	94·4	74·4	81	...	13·69	−18·91
Nagpur	29·618	W	7	97·2	75·1	87	1·58	3·55	−15·70
Amraoti	29·685	WSW	8	96·2	75·5	85	0·19	13·91	−6·41
Akola	29·659	WSW	5	92·9	73·8	74	0·40	13·09	−6·94
Surat	29·741	WSW	7	94·7	81·1	72	...	27·02	−·01
Malegaon	29·721	WNW	8	95·4	73·1	63	..	8·73	−2·58
Bombay	29·774	W	6	86·9	79·6	81	0·13	27·47	−27·18
Poona	29·768	WSW	9	91·0	69·4	77	...	12·35	−1·16
Ahmednagar	29·779	NW	8	91·4	72·4	75	...	6·18	−2·67
Aurangabad	29·753	WSW	13	93·4	70·2	83	0·06	7·03	...
Sholapur	29·760	NW	9	97·2	70·0	84	0·43	6·13	−5·60
Ratnagiri	29·783	Calm	5	87·4	77·9	85	0·05	51·93	−25·41
Bijapur	29·765	WNW	L	89·4	71·8	82	0·16	5·68	−1·49
Belgaum	29·776	WSW	17	84·3	66·8	90	...	24·34	−6·02
Goa	29·779	Calm	6	85·5	79·4	87	...	84·80	+16·53
Karwar	29·779	Calm	2	85·2	76·0	88	0·60	100·09	+13·43
Mangalore	29·777	Calm	2	85·4	75·9	86	...	95·63	×10·75
Calicut	29·801	Calm	6	85·7	75·0	91	0·32	71·62	−4·10
Cochin	29·841	KSE	M	87·8	76·6	88	...	62·90	+4·31
Bangalore	29·807	W	9	86·3	67·8	93	0·50	5·18	−4·86
Secunderabad	29·698	NW	10	92·6	74·4	89	0·01	4·31	−12·07
Masulipatam	29·647	WNW	7	91·1	80·1	91	0·06	10·77	−3·92
Bellary	29·747	WNW	10	94·5	74·2	73	0·03	5·26	−0·37
Cuddapah	29·716	NW	G	90·7	73·8	91	1·47	11·00	−0·41
Madras	29·675	W	8	96·5	76·0	77	0·01	7·46	−1·78
Coimbatore	29·791	SW	8	89·9	71·6	86	...	0·36	×2·82
Trichinopoly	29·746	W	5	99·1	79·3	67	...	5·57	−0·78
Negapatam	29·741	SW	5	94·7	79·0	75	0·10	2·97	−2·62
Colombo	29·838	SW	9	83·5	77·0	91	0·24	17·02	−1·51
Aden	29·623	S	7	96·3	85·3	77	...	0·00	−0·17

In column 'Wind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·09 (28·00); G. T. H. = 0·00 (29·68); St. G. H=0·00 (28·14); C. P. =0·43 (272·27).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderatly steep to slight.

Winds are south-easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal, especially the maximum which is in considerable to large excess in several districts.

The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 84° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 85° at Ajmere to 57° at Belgaum.

The sky is more cloudy than yesterday in all districts except in the Panjab, Gujarat and the Indus Valley, where it is almost cloudless.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the important falls being 3·10" at Neemuch, 2·39" at Hoshangabad, 1·58" at Nagpur and 1·47" at Cuddapah, about an inch at Indore, about half an inch at Bangalore, Karwar, Sholapur and Akola, and about a quarter of an inch at Bijapur, Jabbulpore, Amraoti and Calicut.

An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast and weather to the east-north-east of Madras in the Bay seems to be squally and unsettled. The area of abnormally high pressure which lay yesterday over a large tract including Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and a portion of the Central Provinces has shifted westwards and now lies over Lower Sind, Cutch and at and about Deesa. The monsoon on the east side of the Peninsula is strengthening, but it is still extremely weak on the whole of the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay. Weather continues favourable for showers in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

The weekly telegrams from the Trades region show that while the pressure was almost steady at Mauritius and Zanzibar, it fell briskly at Seychelles. Winds were moderate and south-easterly at Mauritius; light to moderate and south-south-westerly a Zanzibar; and fresh to strong and south-easterly a Seychelles. There was no rain at Mauritius or Zanzibar, while at the Seychelles an inch and half was recorded during the week. Weather was about normal at Mauritius and was stormy with heavy squalls during greater part of week at the Seychelles. At Zanzibar conditions seemed to indicate a change in weather, while it seemed to be clearing at the Seychelles. A ship arrived at the Seychelles from Mauritius reported strong trades. These telegrams show that weather conditions have changed and gradients are now moderate over nearly the whole of the Indian Ocean.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th August, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......Inches	29·740
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind	W.W. N WW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	150
Fall of Rain	0·24
Total fall during month	0·74
" " year	27·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th August.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 3,829 tons, Captain H Elliott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 753 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 16th August, with a general cargo and Miss Morton and 41 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr F G Contractor and 5 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain J Ahrens, arrived in harbour on Sunday night, from Zanzibar, 30th July, via Lamu, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr St A F S Dickinson, Mr T P Engineer, Mr P C Hallikeri, Mr L D de Souza, Mr E Gally, and 91 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala......Capt G H Hewett, R N......Turret Ship
H M S Cossack......Comdr M G Cartwright, R N......Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N......
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N......
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N......
* 4 Torpedo Boats......
R I M S Canning......Comdr R W W Gordon...In. Marine
R I M S Investigator......Comdr T H Heming R N......Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone......Lt Comdr Rowsell......Indian Marine
Margaritta......Capt Baddeley......Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia......Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Comdr H Jones, R N...Cruiser			
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2193	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aliofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
H Bolckow	839				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden		P & O Co
Culna	1464	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Hoseinee	963	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Assyria	369	Trouson			M M & Co
Orissa	3521	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Oceanien		Rimes			M Maritimes&Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	27-8	B&P S N Co
I&E Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hull		M M & Co
G Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co
L Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co
Alongside					
L Ponani	552	Mohmed			Shp'd & Co
Alongside					
M Zuari	95	Cassam			Shp'd & Co
M Mahanadi	547	Hossein			Shp'd & Co
O Falls of Keitie	2150	Nixon	Mootyndeep	22-8	FM&Co
P&Q Weissenfels	2522	Zeigenmeyer	Karachi	23-8	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	19-8	Shep'd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohmed	Viziadrug	20-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Arabia	4167	Parttt	London	23-8	P & O Co
3 Palitana	1934		Zanzibar	23-8	M M & Co
4 Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
5 Trieste	32 3	Mecozzi	China	23-8	A L S N Co
8 Tirol	1746	Bretfeld	Shanghai	21-8	A L S N Co
9 Imaum	2705	Penerthy	Antwerp	31-8	K N & Co
14 Dumra	762	Hurst	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
15 A Fourichon	3014	Agay	Havre	29-8	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Sultan s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, July 30
18	Palitana s	Lemarchand.	Zanzibar, Aug 4
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 16
	Oceanien s	Remes	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta
	Pasha s	Elliott	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Orissa for Calcutta, &c.
" Palitana for Zanzibar, &c.
" Springwell for London and Dunkirk.
" Oceanien for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—15 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—30 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee.

FOR HULL.

Springwell s—6,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amiral Forichon s—150 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amiral Forichon s—2,000 cwt linseed and 400 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tirol s—300 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 1,400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tirol s—1,100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 16.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Itria left here this evening.

The s.s. Ballaarat left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1902-03.

Latest Month.

	In Aug. 1902. Bengal.	In July 1902. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	44,00,000	8,00,000	52,00,000
Actual	45,61,025	10,42,250	56,03,275
Better than Estimate.	1,61,025	2,42,250	4,03,275
Worse than Estimate.	—	—	—

Five sales of Bengal Opium and four months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Aug. 1902. Bengal.	To end of July 1902. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,20,00,000	29,00,000	2,49,00,000
Actual	2,24,08,555	28,18,500	2,52,27,055
Better than Estimate.	4,08,555	—	3,27,055
Worse than Estimate.	—	81,500	—

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at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges,
from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS,
(Fawn checks).
at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,
at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS,
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

BY far the most interesting portions of the chapter on the Religions and Sects of the Bombay Presidency in the report on the census enumerations by Mr. R. E. Enthoven are those relating to the wild and nomadic tribes of the districts, and the progress during the last decade of the Christian faith. Mr. Enthoven has devoted infinite care to the discovery of the exact points of difference in the religions of the wilder people of the Presidency, and although he is faced with returns which in many instances are obviously incorrect, owing to the inability of the enumerators to appreciate niceties of difference between the various sects, yet in most cases he has been able to point to the causes of the error and to suggest an approximation which is quite near enough to the mark to serve the purpose for which the census was undertaken. The number of adherents to the Hindu religion has fluctuated but slightly, and nearly four-fifths of the present population are Hindus. Mahomedanism claims a fifth, and the other religions—Jains, Christians, Animists, Parsis, Jews, Sikhs and Buddhists—account for less than a million or only about four per cent. of the total population. Very few sects except the Christians and the Animists have shown any marked fluctuations during the decade. The former religion has greatly increased the number of its adherents and the latter creed, if the nondescript superstitions of the wild tribes to which the term Animism has been given can be called a faith, seem to have largely decreased. Christianity shows an increase of 29 per cent. in the number of its followers, and a very large number of the new converts are to be found in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, and Kolapur. In Kaira no less than 23,000 natives embraced Christianity, and the increases in the other districts were respectively 14,500, 1,900 and 1,100, figures which should be sufficient to create enthusiasm almost amounting to exultation among Christian missionaries. From Mr. Enthoven's figures it appears that the greatest percentage of increase was among the members of the younger generation, children of from five to fifteen years. Alluding to this fact, Mr. Enthoven states that "it does not seem unfair to assume that the secret of many of the conversions is to be sought more in the relations which the missionary bodies have been able to establish with the famine waifs in their orphanages than in any general movement in the adult members of any non-Christian communities towards accepting the revelation of the Gospel". It is obviously more than a coincidence that the bulk of the conversions should have taken place in the famine districts, and there is little doubt that Mr. Enthoven is thoroughly justified in his conclusions as to the reason of the large number of youthful converts, but the figures do not seem to bear out the whole of his remark. The number of converts between the ages of five years and fifteen represent approximately 33 per cent. of the total; but quite 45 per cent. of the converts adopted the Christian faith when between the age of 20 and 60 years. This surely proves that in the famine districts at any rate there was a general movement towards Christianity, and that the big increase was not due to any great extent to the labours of the missionaries among the younger and more easily influenced generation.

Turning now to what is the antithesis of the religion of progress we find that there has apparently been a decrease in the number of adherents of Animism, the religion practised by the Bhils, the Nackdas, the Chodias and similar wild peoples of the districts. This decrease in the returns does not appear to be a genuine record of the numerical condition of this sect, the reason being that enumerators are generally incapable of grasping the distinction between Hinduism and Animism. That there has been a considerable decrease is certain, however, and it is due to particularly heavy mortality in recent famines among the wild tribes, and also the tendency of such tribes to become converts to Hinduism with a view to raising themselves in the social scale. The census figures include the return of 94,000 for Animists, but side by side with this is given a total of nearly three millions for the members of the wilder tribes of the Presidency. Seeing that it is pretty generally recognised that these tribes subscribe to Animist beliefs, 94,000 is obviously a ridiculous total, and Mr. Enthoven is quick to point this out. Some very interesting facts as to the life of the Bhils are given. The Bhil tribesman builds his house at some distance from that of his neighbour lest his neighbour should be a witch and bring calamity upon him and his household. Most amusing precautions and remedies are taken in the case of epidemic diseases attacking their communities. Should a tribe be afflicted with small-pox or cholera, one of the poorer women is fed up well for a day or two, and then dressed in fine clothes and escorted out of the village. The disease is supposed to leave with her. The Bhils punish a witch by hanging her from the branch of a tree over a slow fire, but it is superfluous to affect horror at this method of treatment when we remember the punishment meted out to supposed practisers of necromancy not so very long ago in England.

Bhils like other folks have countless little superstitions. If a Bhil drops a piece of bread accidently, if a bird screams on his left side or a snake crosses his path, if any one meet him and enquire whither he is going, he expects misfortune. Some of his good omens are still more surprising. If he meets a horse or a stranger passes him in silence or he meets a married woman, then he expects the best of luck. Speaking generally the Animist is a worshipper of ancestors (and he sometimes exhumes them when they are not in the best state of preservation for that purpose), tiger gods, big trees, and irregularly shaped stones, and a believer in witchcraft. It is unnecessary to say much of the the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Among them there appears to have been no remarkable development during the decade. An attempt has been made to classify the sects and castes of the Hindus, and this has shown more forcibly how numerous they are. But as Mr. Enthoven points out, those who are acquainted with the very numerous religious sects that exist in England and America will not to be surprised at the length of the list given under the main religion of Hinduism. There are people, no doubt, who would be ready to find fault with some of Mr. Enthoven's remarks in this direction. "Scepticism", he says, is, as a rule, the mark of an educated intellect. If, as we know to be the case, sects can be formed at the present day in Western nations, possessing a liberal measure of education which rest on the doctrine of the immortality of the founder, it seems probable that, were a sufficiently enthusiastic progenitor forthcoming it would be possible to establish a sect for the worship of a motor-car or a penny whistle". There is always going on a lot of mutual proselytism between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, but this fact makes little difference in the actual totals. In the last decade the Musalman population increased by over 200,000, and the period was marked by the appearance of a new sect, the Ahmadijyas, who repudiate the doctrine of "jehad" with the sword, and regard the propagation of religion by war as unlawful. The Jains, the Jews and the Parsis all show slight increases, but fluctuation of the other native sects of the Presidency are quite unimportant.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA. IN some respects the policy of the Government in regard to railways in South Africa will be one of the most difficult matters which have to be decided upon. The difficulties in the way of the establishment of an adequate and efficient railway service are much greater than would be imagined. In the first place, throughout the two new colonies gradients are extremely steep, and consequently very heavy and powerful engines have to be used. Sir Percy Girouard who has taken over the administration of the railways, has almost doubled the old rolling stock of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He has imported a number of the most powerful engines ever built, and by means of an amalgamation of the railways of the two Colonies has already brought about a much better service. But the rolling stock for passenger traffic is still altogether inadequate, and with the introduction of heavy engines it will be necessary to lay down rails of a much more substantial character than those which have hitherto been employed. Of course now that the systems of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies have been amalgamated, extensions in the future will be greatly simplified, as none of the rivalry and jealousy which served to retard progress under the old regime will exist. One of the first matters to be attended to after the rolling stock has been properly installed, will be the construction of a line between Springfontein and Kimberley. Kimberley is at present very badly served, but the proposed new line will bring the diamond city 100 miles nearer to the sea. By a connection between Klerksdorp and Fourteen Streams also, Kimberley will enjoy another advantage; the distance between that city and Johannesburg will be reduced by 200 miles. The change of government will make a greater difference in the matter of the railways than in any other direction. Under the old regime the Transvaal was extremely jealous of any development which appeared to tend in any way to the advancement of British interests, and often preferred to suffer discomfort and inconvenience rather than concede anything which would in any way benefit the British element at the Cape. The cause of progress had very little chance against this barrier, but now that it is removed the crying necessities of the South African railway service will no doubt be quickly attended to. The development of South Africa seems likely to cost a great deal more than even the most pessimistic have anticipated, but the benefits that will be obtained for the country appear greater as each individual item of progress is accomplished. The key to the success of the railway project seems to be "amalgamation", and no doubt now such immediate advantage has been gained by the coalition of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal railways, a strenuous endeavour will be made to bring the other systems of South Africa under the same common management.

THE NILE OF AUSTRALIA. Gigantic head-works, we learn from an Australian exchange, are about to be constructed near Albury, on the upper Murray river. It appears that some four or five months before the appointment of the Commission, as the result of a conference between New South Wales and Victoria, it was decided that surveys should be made of at least two sites for conserving water for the purpose of irrigating land below Albury. Accordingly, three sets of surveyors and one set of borers were engaged. The information thus secured is of the greatest importance in connection with the locking of the river for the purpose of navigation and also for irrigation on the land anywhere below. It was hoped that the surveys will be complete for three, instead of two, reservoirs, by the end of July, so that estimates of the cost and volume of water to be stored will be available for the Commission before it completes its report. In the first of these at Cumberoona, it is proposed to construct a seventy feet dam for thirty miles, covering flats varying from one to seven miles in width, and averaging in depth over the whole area, approximately forty feet. The dam in its deepest part, assuming it to be built to the 70-feet level, would probably be about 400 feet thick at the base and, roughly speaking, a mile and a quarter long, and will have a storage capacity of 30,000,000,000 cub. ft. A very large area of valuable flats would have to be purchased from their present owners to enable the work to be carried out. At Talmalo, the second dam is proposed to be built, a hundred feet high and a top length of fifteen to seventeen hundred feet. It would back up water for a distance of forty miles and the reservoir would hold 25,000 million gallons. A third site have not been fixed upon when the Australian mail left, but several suitable sites were under survey.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

YESTERDAY being the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the offices of the Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company were closed and the flag was hoisted. The vessels belonging to the Company now lying in port were decorated with flags.

THE Ruling Chiefs who will attend the Delhi Durbar exercise authority over an area of 508,000 square miles or two and half times that of the German Empire. These figures will serve to give some idea of the extent of the Native States of India.

WE hear from Calcutta that the subject of exchange guaranteed interest on Government rupee-loans is being taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE majority of the Boer prisoners in the Bellary Camp have signed the Oath of Allegiance. They are allowed out at any time during the day or night, but must report themselves once in every 24 hours.

THE Electric plants which are being now put up at Delhi for the Durbar, will eventually be used for electric lighting and punkhapulling in the Barracks of the British troops at Jhansi, Mian Mir and Meerut.

OF the thirty-seven doctors to be brought out from England for the Punjab plague inoculation campaign, seventeen have already been engaged and leave for this country immediately. The remaining twenty follow very shortly.

A DARING theft of property worth Rs. 5,000, and resulting in the death of a policeman, has taken place at Shikarpur, where at present, we understand, scarcely a day passes without a robbery being committed. It appears five men were just leaving a house carrying some bundles when the policeman on beat saw them and immediately summoned to his aid other comrades. A fight ensued in which one of the policemen was mortally wounded, while one or two others received less serious injuries.

IT has borne hard upon those in Government service in India, whose circumstances prevent their making holiday-visits to the Home country, that leave with allowances taken in India, unlike leave taken outside India, does not count as service qualifying for pension. A new ruling, which has just been communicated by the Secretary of State, to a large extent redresses this grievance. It lays down that in future one year's long leave in India in a total service of not less than fifteen years, and two years long leave in India in a total of thirty years' service, may count towards pension.

A NOVEL point in the law of libel has been decided. An application was made by Mr. Muir, on behalf of the Electrician Printing Company, for leave for a criminal prosecution under the Law of Libel Amendment Act of 1888 against Mr. Sampson Morgan, editor of "The Fruit Trade News." The application was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Bucknill, sitting in Chambers, upon the ground that the articles complained of, having been cut out of a newspaper, and having alterations made in them in handwriting, could not be held to be libels in a newspaper. Mr. Sampson Morgan resisted the application in person.

THE appointment, just announced, of Mr. G. C. Whitworth and Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue, as Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, may be taken to have reference to the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which will come up for consideration next cold weather; as both officers are District Judges with wide experience of the working of the existing Code. Appointments made so many months ahead of their presumed purpose may seem to take time somewhat unnecessarily by the forelock; but it is an undoubted advantage that judges, lawyers, magistrates, and all others concerned should know well ahead what will be the personal constitution of the Council which is to discuss the Bill next cold weather.

THE Secretary of State has declined to agree to a proposal that an officer who has earned both his retirement and a certain amount of privilege leave should be allowed to enjoy both advantages at once by "retiring at the end of privilege leave." The rejection of the proposal apparently means that an officer about to retire, to whom, say, an accumulation of three months' privilege leave is due, may take it in India, because at the end of the leave he can return to his post, put in one day's service and then retire; but he cannot spend the leave in England because it would not be worth his while to return to India afterwards in order to go through the formality of putting in one day's service before retiring.

THE long-wanted Nicholson Memorial which Colonel Duff is now so successfully promoting, has been welcomed by a splendid host of sympathisers, but has also brought to the surface the inevitable "conscientious objector." A correspondent recently wrote to a Calcutta paper:—"I consider it a mistake to be continually awaking memories which to certain persons must be bitter. And I think it would be doubly so to have any sort of show in this direction at the great Delhi Durbar." As it happens the Nicholson Memorial will be in no way connected with the Delhi Coronation assemblage. The proposed statue cannot possibly come from the sculptor's hands until long after the great Durbar has become a memory and a dream. But even were it otherwise there will surely be none at the Delhi Durbar to whom the name of John Nicholson can be a thing of bitterness. The correspondent added:—"We are anxious to forgive and forget all the past terrible times with the Boers; and why not the same with the mutineers of 1857? Why not, indeed? But, says the "Pioneer," would this writer withhold all honour and reward from Lord Kitchener and from the many other British soldiers living and dead who distinguished themselves in South Africa, in order not to keep alive "memories which to certain persons must be bitter"?

THE leaven of the Sergeant Sheridan case is undoubtedly working among politicians of all shades of opinion. The Irish members have good reason to know that Liberals of the more hesitating sort have been very powerfully influenced by the facts disclosed in connection with that melancholy and disgraceful story. It was the dramatic nature of the exposure in the case of the forged Parnell letters that stimulated British sympathy before the last Home Rule Parliament. It may well be that an exposure in its way no less remarkable may avail to turn the attention of the "predominant partner" once more earnestly in the direction of self-government for Ireland.

THE "Central News" Paris correspondent summarises a report of an interview which one of the "Temps" staff has had with Colonel Maximof, who succeeded the late Colonel Villebois Mareuil in the command of the foreign volunteers in the Transvaal. Colonel Maximof declared that Mr. Kruger remained immovable in his belief that the cause had not been lost and Generals De Wet, De La Rey, and Botha had not actually renounced the independence of their country, a fact which, said the Colonel, would be proved to the world by the publication on King Edward's Coronation Day of a secret clause of the Articles of Surrender signed at Pretoria. Colonel Maximof further declared that if the exercise of political rights by the Boers should be unduly deferred, a recrudescence of hostilities in South Africa would possibly be witnessed.

OIL v. COAL IN THE NAVY.

WILL PETROLEUM DRIVE OUR MEN-OF-WAR IN THE FUTURE?

THE feasibility of using liquid fuel in both the merchant service and the Royal Navy has been recognised for a number of years by men of expert knowledge in the petroleum world. The only obstacle to a general substitution of petroleum for coal as a fuel is the absense of an adequate supply. The supply problem is one of immense magnitude; in fact, so difficult has the solution of this problem appeared to technical men that many have expressed the opinion that if all the known deposits of petroleum in the world were actively worked they would not suffice to meet the demand which would be created by a general recognition of the merits of liquid fuel.

Eminent authorities who value their reputations have not corroborated the wild assertions of irresponsible men, chiefly foreign company promoters, who have declared that the discoveries of the last two years have settled the problem of the world's fuel supply, and that oil will shortly be produced in sufficient quantities to effectively destroy the trade in hard combustibles.

The gloomy view taken by men of expert knowledge has been to some extent dispelled by the recent development of the oil fields of South-Eastern Texas. The discoveries of oil in Texas, writes in the "Daily Express" Mr. J. D. Henry, Editor of "Petroleum" who has just returned from the Texas oil fields only some twenty miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, have already had a most important effect in expediting the introduction of this new fuel.

It is too soon to form an opinion as to the further effect that the opening up of other fields will have in providing large supplies for use outside of the United States.

TEXAN RESOURCES.

Texas is crowding into this country a mass of unassailable evidence that its petroleum resources are to be thoroughly tested right away from Spindle Top.

Every week additions are being made to the great expanse of oil territory.

Away from Beaumont, with its improving system of trade, Sour Lake, Saratoga, Jennings, and Sulphur City are producing sufficient oil to justify the existence of the strong hope that Texas will ere long be the scene of many prolific and profitable oil fields.

A word about Beaumont, the city that has done so much for oil fuel. In Beaumont honesty and fair dealing exist in business, where a little more than a year ago the wildest of gambling schemes were cleverly concived and worked.

There is a business air about the new Beaumont of to-day; a reasonable degree of town, home, and hotel life are possible where the population struggled for sleeping space, and bought humble food at South African war prices. The State, with the assistance of this buoyant infant industry, is fostering the growth of a group of enterprising towns like Beaumont, Houston, Port Arthur, and La Porte, and, by the employment of almost unlimited wealth and the best knowledge and experience that America can provide, the oil men of Texas are laying the foundation of an industry of real worth.

We must not, however, overlook the fact that America will have first claim on this fuel, and that a very large production will be absorbed in that country. If the productive area were confined to the existing limits of what is known as the Beaumont Oil Field, this would unquestionably be the case, but the developments which are actively proceeding in other portions of the Lone Star State and in Louisiana fortunately for fuel users, point to the conclusion that there is a productive deposit of large extent.

OTHER OIL FIELDS.

It is known that petroleum exists in the West Indies, Alaska, Algeria, and other places, while the rich oil fields of the Dutch Indies, Roumania, and Galicia are capable of yielding enormously increased supplies of liquid fuel.

Though the task of developing the petroleum industry is one of great magnitude, yet there seems every reason to believe that a steady demand for liquid fuel will lead to the adequate exploitation of numerous new sources of supply.

The Admiralty, by conducting secret experiments at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, are making another move forward along a path which they have never followed with freedom and confidence.

These tests to determine the suitability of oil foe for naval purposes are most likely the necessaryl shore trials prefacing more extensive and practical experiments on the battleships Mars and Hannibal. It is known that the Sea Lords have been favourably influenced by the results obtained in the Rosterlav and other Russian warships. These powerful vessels are able to steam full speed without making any black smoke; the radius of action of each ship has been doubled, while the "black element" in the stokehold has been reduced by half.

An important official in M. de Witte's department, M. S. Goulichambaroff, perhaps the most competent of the Russian petroleum fuel authorities, has just returned from the Texas oil fields, and a letter which I have just received from him states that his report of the new fuel finds of America has just been completed. Russia is devoted to the oil fuel business in all its branches.

IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

America, another country which keeps the question of liquid fuel prominently to the front, has the advantage of receiving the experienced advice of Rear-Admiral Melville. Two years ago this authority declared against liquid fuel on the ground that it was too dirty for use in full-powered vessels steaming with forced draught. In his last report, issued after a series of important tests, he makes the sensational announcement that before his term of office expires his country's fleet will be oil-fired.

Directly after the publication of this report the United States Government countermanded an order for the formation of coaling stations on the Pacific coast, and stated that this was due to the important developments in the fuel oil industry of the country.

Liquid fuel promises to conquer coal in the stokeholds of torpedo destroyers and other vessels of war, where every inch of space and every ounce of weight are of the highest importance. Vessels of this class will be able to carry double the quantity of fuel, and this will be something well worth making sacrifices for.

On the chief routes of ocean traffic the number of oil storage stations is being gradually increased. Oil supply depots exist on the American coast, and in one or two cases supply ships are moored at convenient places of call for oil-fired liners. No vessel going east from Great Britain need be short of fuel.

There are stores at Suez, Colombo, Calcutta, Australia, Singapore, and many other places, and only this week the secretary of the French Consulate at Port Said has made a special communication to the French Government about the development of the trade in liquid fuel for steamers.

He says that the French Coal Company have applied to the Suez Canal Company for a plot of land on the African side of the Canal for the construction of reservoirs for liquid fuel, and that an English company (the Port Said and Suez Coal Company) have made a similar application.

Not only could war vessels carry more liquid fuel than coal, but they could carry it in better and more widely distributed bunkers, and these, if perforated by shot, could be easily refilled with water.

Oil, practically an imperishable liquid, could b stored in Government tanks inland, and on the chi lines of ocean traffic in sufficiently large quantiti to justify the formation of expert belief that th would be no failure of supply in the event of country going to war.

As a supplementary fuel it is safe and reliab both with respect to efficiency and supply; question of whether it will one day supersede c can only be settled by time.

AMONG the officers from India mentioned i Kitchener's final despatch, are Sir Bindon Blo E. Locke Elliot, Lieutenant-Colonels Wickha W. R. Birdwood, all employed on the Sta names of the following Staff Corps officers a the general list, in the order given:—Captai Jones, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Captain F. A. M V.C., D.S.O., 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieu Colonel S. D. Gordon, 5th Bengal Cavalry; W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Lancers.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOER LEADERS IN ENGLAND.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

VISITORS GRATIFIED BY THEIR RECEPTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Boer Generals returned to London this evening, much pleased with the King's reception.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener met the Boer Generals at Southampton, and accompanied them aboard the Wildfire to the Royal yacht. Lord Kitchener presented them to the King, whose reception of them was of the most cordial nature. The conversation was informal, and politics were not touched upon, but His Majesty referred to the Boer's persevering gallantry, and to the consideration and kindness they had shewn to the British prisoners and wounded. The interview lasted a quarter of an hour.

The Generals afterwards lunched with Lord Kitchener aboard the Wildfire, and then made a tour round the Fleet.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Shah has arrived at Dover. Two cruisers escorted him across the channel. Prince Arthur of Connaught welcomed him on behalf of the King.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

PROMOTION OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW CUSTOM'S TARIFF.

In interviews with Mr. Barrett, the American Commissioner, Yuan-shi Kai, Lui ku Yi, and Chang Chi Tung united in declaring that China must make a supreme effort to promote commerce and friendly intercourse with Europe and America. China would make an unprecedented exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a protocol regarding the Tariff was signed on Saturday by the British, American, German, and Japanese representatives unreservedly. The Austrian, Belgian and Dutch representatives signed the document "ad referendum". The Chinese commissioners were unable to sign without Imperial sanction.

The Portuguese claims further complicate the matter.

DEPARTURE OF THE CEYLON CONTINGENT.

The Ceylon Contingent has sailed in the Ophir.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

SPECIAL HONOUR TO JAPAN.

When passing the Japanese warships on Saturday at Spithead, the Royal yacht went dead slow as a special honour to our new allies.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST, 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 18.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states confidently that the refusal of the next Viceroyalty of India lies between Lord Cromer and Lord Milner.

THE KING.

EARLY VISIT TO IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 17th instant, states :—

Sir Frederick Treves is still in attendance on the King.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 16th instant, states :—The "Standard" announces that the King will shortly visit the Cork Exhibition, and perhaps thereafter make a tour through Ireland.

SIR ANTHONY MACDONNELL AND THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

Sir Anthony Macdonnell may be appointed to the lia Council early in 1903.

THE ST. LEGER.

ARD PATRICK NOT SCRATCHED.

pecial cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" :—Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, atrick has not so far been scratched for the

ALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

nded to fill up the appointments recently n the Original Side of the Calcutta High as practicable, so that the new Court working order immediately after the

N ARMY MANOEUVRES.

INVITATION TO LORD TS AND MR. BRODRICK.

hman's" cablegram states :—Lord Brodrick have received an invita- rman Emperor to visit the forth- vres.

STER ABBEY.

THE PUBLIC.

has been opened to the of six-pences. Thousands are orations, the visitors awaiting mission yesterday extended for a mile.

GUZARAT STILL RAINLESS.

OTHER DROUGHT-THREATENED PARTS HAD RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Unhappy Guzarat has continued rainless during the past two days, but a distinct change for the better has occurred over the remaining drought-threatened area. The rainfall which began in the Deccan on Friday having since extended into the Central Provinces and Central India, in amount sufficient to do an immense good. Cables from Southern Trades region also are more encouraging, though the barometer is still lower than it should be in all the three reporting stations.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

It is settled that administration reports are in future to reach the Government of India by the 1st October, that is within six months of the close of the year with which they deal.

THE TRANSPORT IONAIN.

The Transport Ionian, arrives at Colombo on the 29th and at Madras the 31st instant, with the 6th Dragoons, 1st Essex, G. Battery Royal Horse, and details.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

LIEUTENANT HEYLAND JOINS THE BENEDICTS.

POONA, AUGUST 18.

A large and fashionable gathering assembled in St. Mary's Church this afternoon to witness the marriage of Lieutenant A. K. Heyland, Poona Horse, with Miss Constance Lloyd Price, youngest daughter of Surgeon-General and Mrs. Price. The church was nicely decorated, effective grouping of plants and flowers about the chancel helping to set off the altar to advantage.

The bridegroom, who was attended by his best man, Lieutenant Macleod, 1st Bombay Lancers arrived shortly before the bride's party. The church by this time was fairly full. About 4-30 the bridal party drove up to the door, the bride entered the church leaning on her father's arm and attended by her two sisters, the Misses Gladys and Gertrude Price, walked up the nave, while the well-known hymn "the Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" was sung by the congregation and choir.

The bride's dress was of white Duchess satin, drapped in front with a piece of old Limerick lace, and trimmed with quilted chiffon and pearl embroidery.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Revd. De Coetlagon, Chaplain of St. Mary's. The newly wedded pair after the ceremony returned to the vestry where the register was signed, after which the party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held. Colonel Saunders, R. A. M. C., proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, a toast which was received with acclamation. The bridegroom briefly responded. Colonel Bull then proposed the bridemaids, a toast which was responded to by the best man. General Bainbridge proposed the health of the father and mother of the bride, which was heartily received and responded to by General Price.

The presents were numerous, and some of them costly.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BALLI BROTHERS C. C. vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

THIS match between was played to-day, the Bombay team batting first. The Gymkhana lost the match by 16 runs. Scores :—

BALLI BROS. C. C.

M Batliwalla, b Field	13
S H Davur, b Field	42
E G Rogers, b Field	0
B D Gagrat, b Lumsden	64
H N Guard, c Furber, b Hopkins	1
J C Machliwalla, c Lumsden, b Field	4
D N Writer, run out	4
B B Panthaki, b Lumsden	6
M M Talpade, c Furber, b Field	9
J J Rodgers, c Sprott, b Field	0
K Mistry, not out	19
Extras	19
Total	181

POONA GYMKHANA.

Furber, c Talpade, b Writer	3
Major Field, b Batliwalla	55
Lumsden, b Davar	1
Norberz, c Panthaky, b Davar	7
Major Hazelton, b Writer	12
Gover, b Davar	5
Manners, b Batliwalla	40
Sorott, run out	10
Hopkins, b Rodgers	20
Comyn, not out	0
Arthur, c Gagrat, b Batliwalla	0
Extras	12
Total	165

THE TROUBLE IN SIAM.

THE SHAN OUTBREAK.

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

The "Rangoon Times" says :—There have been a number of dacoities lately in Monthon Bayap, committed chiefly by wandering parties of traders, said to be Shans. Towards the end of July, dacoits, numbering about 300, were outside Lakon, and a force of police was sent against them. Several were killed on each side, and a number of Shans captured.

Another fight took place in which the dacoits apparently had the best of it. They then sacked Maung Long. and on July 25th captured Mang Pray, looting the armoury.

It was reported that the gang consisted largely of men from the French side, though another report described them as British Karens, and says that their leaders were from Kareni.

At the date of the latest advices, that is, July 31st it was stated that the raid was of Shan Nuus (Outlanders), and was due to alleged grievances in connection with the forest regulations and capitation tax.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

Major Andrews, one of the two remaining survivors on the Bengal Invalid Establishment, died near Landour last week of bronchitis. He entered the East India Company's service in 1825, and was invalided in October 1846.

Lieutenant Gledstanes, 39th Garhvalis, joined the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Brevet Major C.E. Norie and Captains J. Henry, W.S. Banks, J.W. Elgee, W.K. Scarlieb, and T.O. Marden are gazetted Assistant Garrison Instructors at Dalhousie, Chakrata, Kasauli, Bangalore, Ranikhet, and Poona, respectively.

The following postings as Commanding Royal Engineers are notified :—

Brevet Colonel L. Macdonald to Quetta, Lieut.-Colonel H. Appleton to Poona Major J. A. Dealy to Quetta, Peshin sub-district, and Captain G. M. Duff to Loralai.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BYCULLA CLUB.

The annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday. The day being a bank holiday, play was commenced at 11 o'clock and a full day's cricket was got in. The Byculla Club were lucky enough to win the spin of the coin and they decided to take first innings. Jardine and Sale being sent to the wicket to face the bowling of Harcourt and Cheetham. Jardine got Harcourt to leg for four, but the next ball but one he put up to Cheetham in the slips, and he was smartly caught. Rumboll was the next man, and immediately on his arrival, Sale drove Cheetham to the southern boundary for four. He was not long at the wicket, however, for when he had made another couple, he stepped out to punish Cheetham, and Mead gathering up the ball very cleverly, neatly stumped him. Burns filled the vacancy, and immediately after his arrival put up an easy one at the wicket. Mead however missed him, and he got eight runs of the next three balls, and in the next over hit Cheetham to the boundary for four. Shortly afterwards Rumboll sent an easy chance to Birnie, but it was not taken, and immediately following this he gave another chance in the slips. However, in playing out to Harcourt he was stumped by Mead in much the same way as Sale had been earlier on. The next comer was Col. Olivier, and immediately after he took his stand at the wickets the half century went up. Coombs went on in place of Harcourt. Burns made four runs off his first over, but his second was a maiden. Cheetham was then relieved of the ball by Major Walton, whose first two balls were rather badly punished. However, with his third delivery he dismissed Burns who had made the biggest score of his side, and whose 32 contained five boundary hits. McCausland then joined Olivier at the wicket, and immediately drove Coombs to the boundary, but in the next over Major Walton clean bowled Col. Olivier. Raikes then took up the bat, but after scoring six sent an easy one to Birnie. Binning was beautifully caught by Cheetham before he had even scored a single, and shortly afterwards MacCauseland's bails were removed by Major Walton. Gillum and Major Rogers were now together. and for some time runs came very slowly, and play from a spectacular standpoint became rather tedious. Major Rogers at length succumbered to Major Walton, who was keeping an excellent length, and who seemed to be very difficult to play. Comber who came in next got a nice leg hit off Major Walton's bowling, and the century went up, but a minute or two later he was run out through a misunderstanding between him and Gillum. The latter player called him and he himself hesitated to run, and before Comber could get back his wicket was gone. Crum was the last man in, and after he had scored five, he sent the ball to Harcourt at mid-on. This brought the innings to a close.

Aston and Cheetham were first at the wicket for the Gymkhana, Raikes and Sale going in with the ball. Aston, after cutting Raikes for two was dismissed by a splendid ball in that bowler's second over, and Harcourt then joined Cheetham. These two players proceeded to hit all round the wicket, Cheetham was in his best form, and getting most of his hits right along the ground never made a mistake. Harcourt played a careful game, most of his runs being made in twos and singles. When thirty had been reached Rumboll was put on in place of Sale, off whom the majority of the runs had come. The change did not, however, make much difference, runs coming just as rapidly as before. When the total reached 51 an adjournment was made for tiffin.

Immediately after the adjournment Jardine went on for Raikes, and his first over was a maiden. Runs came slowly for a time. Harcourt got Rumboll well away to leg for four, and sixty was sent up by a single from the same player a moment later. In the next over off Jardine's bowling he gave a hot chance to mid-on, and from the next ball was nearly run out, starting off to run before he had given Cheetham the call. Cheetham got a pretty one away to square leg for four and afterwards cut another very hard through the slips to the boundary, both hits being made off Rumboll's bowling. With another pretty cut through the slips he reached his fifty, and Harcourt with two capital drives raised his score to 30. A few seconds later, however, he was yorked by Rumboll, his score of 31 having been compiled by faultless and stylish cricket. Two wickets were thus down for 87. Captain Carnegy then joined Cheetham at the wicket, and Raikes went on for Jardine with the ball. Cheetham hit up two more boundaries, and Captain Carnegy, after two ineffectual attempts to get Rumboll to leg, at length brought off a four hit and raised the score to 100. In the next over, however, he had the misfortune to play one of Raike's deliveries on to his wicket. Captain Davy filled the vacancy. Immediately on his arrival at the wicket, Cheetham made a very uppish hit, but nobody was able to get to the ball in time, and he was let off. At this point he had made 62. A few minutes later four byes off Jardine, who had gone on to bowl in place of Rumboll brought the total to 120, and the score of the Byculla Club was passed. Another bowling change at the other end was then tried, Major Rogers going on in place of Raikes. This soon had effect, Captain Davy's wickets being scattered by Major Rogers' third ball. Mead then took the willow, but he had very little to do. Cheetham raising his score rapidly by means of boundary hits. At length by a capital snick to leg he brought up the score to 150. Cheetham at this point was within two of his century, and two overs later he reached the coveted figure by a splendid drive to the boundary. This achievement which was the first century made for the Gymkhana this season, and also the first of Cheetham's batting career, was heartily applauded. Both Mead and Cheetham continued to hit all round the wicket. When the latter player had brought his total up to 120, his leg stump was taken by a breaking ball from Raikes. His innings included eighteen fours, four threes, and fourteen twos. After Cheetham's dismissal, runs came more slowly. Major Walton was the next comer, and he and Rumboll together raised the score to 200. Major Walton failed to time Rumboll, and was clean bowled. He was followed by Coombes. Shortly after Coombes' arrival there was a bit of a surprise. Mead stepped out to meet Raikes on the pitch ; he missed the ball and was neatly stumped by Sale. Lenn filled the vacancy and off Raike's very next ball his wicket was taken amid considerable laughter in exactly the same fashion. It was then decided to declare the innings, the Gymkhana having made 208 for the loss of eight wickets.

The Byculla Club were then sent in again. Their innings opened rather badly, Col. Olivier being clean bowled by Gratwicke when he had made one and the score of his side stood at three. Burns got one to leg for four but the next ball from Major Walton took his wicket, two wickets being thus down for eight. Mr. McCausland went in next, and runs came very fast for a time, both he and Sale getting in some capital hits. When the score had been raised to 20 Sale gave a hard chance to Captain Davy at deep cover point. Both players continued to hit hard, and when the score had reached 40 Gratwicke was taken off in favour of Captain Carnegy. This change immediately had the desired effect, Carnegy taking McCausland's wicket by a splendid ball when that player had made 14, Cheetham was put on in place of Walton. Off his first ball Rumboll was missed at coverpoint by Captain Davy, but he returned the next ball to Cheetham. The score by this time had reached 58. Crum was the next comer but his innings was short lived, Cheetham taking his wicket after he had made a single. Jardine then came in and runs were put up fairly rapidly. No chances of making runs were lost, and Jardine had the chances of being run out, Captain Carnegy at the bowler's end failing to gather the ball properly. However, in attempting to make a short run Sale was run out, his score amounting to 42. This total which was compiled by skilful cricket contained six fours. Jardine played a capital game. One hit drove the ball right into the tennis courts. Several of his hits were rather uppish, but he hit too hard to give much chance of being caught. Stumps were drawn when the score had reached 112. The Gymkhana thus won the match by 89 runs on the first innings. The following are the scores :—

BYCULLA CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Sale, st Mead, b Cheetham	9	run out	42
Col Olivier, b Walton	9	b Gratwicke	1
Mr Burns, l-b-w b Walton	32	b Walton	4
Mr McCauseland, b Walton	12	b Capt Carnegy	14
Mr Rumboll, st Mead, b Cheetham	6	c and b Cheetham	2
Mr Crum, c Harcourt, b Lenn	5	b Cheetham	1
Mr Jardine, c Cheetham, b Harcourt	4	not out	31
Mr Raikes, c Birnie, b Walton	6	not out	7
Mr Binning, c Cheetham, b Coombs	0	did not bat.	
Major Rogers, b Walton	11		
Mr Gillum, not out	7		
Mr Comber, run out	1		
Extras	17	Extras	7
Total	119	* Total for 6 wkts	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O	M	R	W	O	R	M	W
Harcourt	6	0	21	1	0	0	0	0
Lenn	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gratwicke	0	0	0	0	5	27	1	1
Walton	8	0	39	5	6	20	0	1
Carnegy	0	0	0	3	5	23	1	1
Cheetham	7	1	29	2	6	26	0	2
Coombes	10	6	12	1	3	9	0	0

GYMKHANA.

Mr Cheetham b Raikes	120
Mr Aston b Raikes	2
Mr Harcourt b Rumboll	31
Capt Carnegy b Raikes	6
Capt Davy b Rogers	1
Mr Mead st. Sale b Raikes	20
Major Walton b Rumboll	13
Mr Coombes not out	8
Paymaster Lenn st Sale b Raikes	0
Mr Gratwicks	did not bat.
Mr Hebblethwaite	
Mr Burney	
Extras	7
* Total for 8 wickets	208

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	16·2	67	1	5
Sale	3	17	0	0
Rumboll	18	73	2	2
Jardine	7	18	3	0
Major Rogers	4	27	0	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. REAL INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIANO C. C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Islam team by 29 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali Shah, b Pinto	0
Aba, b Pinto	11
Pir Mohomad, b Collasco	10
R M Somji, b Pinto	7
H C Tyabji, b Collasco	2
Aban, b Pinto	19
Md Arab, b Silva	10
S C Tyabji, b Pinto	3
Fida Husain, b Pinto	0
Camrudin, b D Mello	16
Mahomod, not out	8
Extras	2
Total	88

R. I. L. INDIANO C. C.

P Fansico, S C Tyabji	0
M D Undrodi, b Camroodin	0
D Mello, b Aba	16
D Vaz, b Camroodin	0
M A D Mello, c Aban, b Aba	13
D'Silva, c Mahomed, b Aban	7
V Brezonca, c Hadi, b Aba	1
J Collasco, b Aban	0
J J Pinto, b Aban	10
Joe Paes, b Aban	2
R B D'Costa, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	59

THE OVERCROWDED TRANSPORTS.

THE CASE OF THE DRAYTON GRANGE.

THE troopship Drayton Grange arrived at Albany from Durban early on Wednesday morning (July 20) a day later than she was expected. She came within sight of Breaksea the previous night, but owing to the rough weather prevailing she remained outside pending daylight. The journey to Albany thus broke into 19 days, a period, says an Albany paper, that is not likely to be forgotten by those on board. The ship entered the harbour with the yellow flag at the masthead, and Dr Evered, the Quarantine Officer, immediately boarded her. As he spent upwards of three hours on the vessel and when he left the ominous signal was still flying aloft, it was realised that something serious had happened. It transpired afterwards that measles and pneumonia were prevalent among the troops. As also three officers and 122 men had to land at Albany, great responsibility rested with the medical officer. Dr. Evered with characteristic care, insisted on closely examining the men about to disembark and finding them free from sickness with one exception, the necessary permission for them to come ashore was given. The exception was supplied by Trooper Bird, who, being a sufferer from measles, was taken to the Quarantine Station. The health of the remainder of those on board was of such a character as to make the quarantining of the ship necessary.

The Drayton Grange left Durban with 41 officers and 1,946 non-commissioned officers and men on board, a record in transport work for Australia, but one accomplished under circumstances very ill-advised. It is stated that the lifeboat accommodation of the vessel only provides for 800 souls, and as fully 2,300 adults were on board it can easily be imagined to what discomfort and menacing conditions the men making up the number were subjected. The space available was so inadequate that men had to sleep where they best could—on tables and decks, hammocks being out of the question for the majority as there was no room to hang them. So packed was the ship that below the atmosphere became fetid and the quarters filthy, offering conditions most favorable to the spread of disease. What ensued could only be expected. A few days after leaving Durban.

MEASLES BROKE OUT

and speedily the number of cases outgrew the hospital arrangements, notwithstanding that every effort was put forth to extend them. In evading the dangers of unwholesome confinement below the men laid themselves open to even a worse enemy in the form of pneumonia and pleurisy, which supervening on measles rendered the cases of many patients critical. At the outset the troop hospital, with accommodation for 40 men, was soon filled, and a temporary hospital was fitted up on the main troop deck, a space amidship being partitioned off with canvas. Twenty-four hours saw all the berths here occupied and bunks were then erected in the officers smoking room, being filled as soon as finished. The orderly room, a wooden structure measuring 15ft. by 5ft. by 7ft, came next. In this 15 patients were stacked, giving an average of 35 cubic feet of space for each. To put another one there was impossible and quarters occupied by the troops were requisitioned. Friction followed. The men foreseeing further crowding declined at first to move and declaimed in vigorous Australian against those responsible for the existing state of affairs. An appeal to them on behalf of the sick men, however, was sufficient to move them and yet another hospital was established and filled. On arrival at Albany half-a-dozen hastily contrived, ill-fitted, unsanitary hospitals in various portions of the recklessly crowded ship were filled, some 100 men being down. Of the number about 70 combined pneumonia with measles and more than half were in a serious condition. The disembarkation here of three officers and 122 men fortunately relieved the tension, but only to a small degree, as while the hospitals are taxed to their utmost extent there are indications that hundreds of men are sickening for measles. Notwithstanding the attractions offered by the deck on arrival in port some 300 men were said to be still in their hammocks and bunks, the deduction being that they were not in a state of health to care to rise. The inference to be derived is that they too are sickening for the common malady, but are deferring application for medical aid to avoid removal to a so-called hospital.

When the Drayton Grange arrived the Officer Commanding made application to have 50 of the worst cases of sickness removed to the Quarantine Station. As pneumonia is not among the quarantine disorders, Dr. Evered was unable to grant the quest and the military authorities in Melbourne were communicated with. Yesterday morning a telegram was received giving the permission asked for, but the local quarantine officer said to move the patients in such weather as existed was to endanger their lives. As a safer alternative he suggested that a number of the healthy troops should be put ashore and additional room thus made for the accommodation of the sick. This proposal was next submitted to the authorities and during the afternoon a wire came to hand giving instructions according to the advice. As a result Lieut. Hurst superintended the disembarkation of 160 men in the evening, fixing them in camp at the Quarantine Station. Captain Dove, D. S. O., with two other officers were left in charge. The strain on board was further relieved by between 30 and 40 men applying for their discharges and being paid off. To add to the difficulties of the journey the medicine chest became exhausted.

THE "Medini Bandhab," a Bengali Journal, recently gave currency to a story in which, it was alleged, a young Brahmin girl of respectable birth was curiously missed one afternoon while she was drawing water from a pond. A patient search was made but in vain. At last, high up on an Arjun tree, she was discovered with closed eyes sitting on a branch, her hands encircling another. It was with difficulty that she was lowered to the ground with ropes while still in an unconscious state.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES OF VENICE.

WAGNERIAN OPERA AT BAYREUTH.

THE ALTERATIONS IN THE STRAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

AT the Fine Art Society's Exhibition, opportune for the moment, and not to be missed by anyone who takes an interest in the Venice that almost seems to be passing from us, there is now on view a small collection of water colours, etchings, and engravings of views of the Piazza, showing the old campanile. One knows it well as an architectural feature dominating the scene, a landmark from all the country round about ; but examining these pictures carefully one sees the extreme beauty of detail. Here, for instance, by Mr. Wake Cook, is an elaborate drawing of the entrance, the delicate and yet massive bronze gates, the statuettes in their niches of many-coloured marbles, the plaques, the capitals, the festoons—they are painted with a loving care, at once true in detail and broad in effect. It is interesting to compare this, which has a kind of photographic accuracy, with the Prout drawing under it, controlled by the convention of the painter's day, true, and yet somehow not the least Venetian. Venice appeals to artists of every temperament. For here are Miss Montalba's "impressions," the great tower in its envelope of atmosphere, the surge of people thronging the piazza below. She sees the marble and brickwork of the Venice facades, looming through the vapour, and rich in their gourd-like colour, visions rather than mere architecture. Mr. Hodson is more accurate, and just a little prosaic. He sees Venice as Baedeker would describe it, and as the unimaginative man remembers it, though one view—from the giudecca—deserves a different measure of praise. Here he gets the slipping tide of the canal, the gold brown sails of the barcas, and the pearly sky into which the great tower rises, high over the winged lion and the library facade. Mr. Fulleylove's large drawing has less interest—the colour scattered and the figures wanting vitality. There is a side wall devoted to the works of Italian artists. Their colour is richer, their effects more atmospheric, they see the city as landscape more than as architecture. Half an hour may be very pleasantly spent in this gallery, reviving old memories, yet sadly, too, when we here, perhaps for the first time, realise the extent of the loss to the world of art which the crumbling down of the tower has caused to Europe as well as to the Venetians.

Letters from Bayreuth state that opening representation of "The Flying Dutchman" was better than that of "Parsifal," at any rate, from a musical point of view. In Wagner's last opera neither the orchestra nor the chorus was so good as in "The Flying Dutchman," although the flower maidens' scene was better stage-managed than before. Herr Schmedes, the Parsifal, was, it is said, not in good voice, but he looked the part well. The Amfortas was Reichmann, its original interpreter at Bayreuth just twenty years ago, last Saturday being its twentieth anniversary. Frau Wittich, of Dresden, was a seductive Kundry, Dr. Felix Kraus, of Leipsic (who must not be confounded with Herr Ernst Kraus, the well-known tenor of Berlin and Covent Garden) was Gurnemanz, and Herr Hans Schutz was Klingsor. "The Flying Dutchman" is again being played at Bayreuth in one act, without break, and in this form it was found, by all but the very enthusiastic Wagnerites, immensely too long. It has been said that this one-act version is in accordance with Wagner's desire : but no real evidence seems to be forthcoming of it, and in Wagner's own time the opera certainly was represented in three acts. At Bayreuth, as there is no fall of the curtain, and both changes have to be made in the comparatively brief entr'actes, the abilities of the stage manager and his staff are put to a severe test, but Herr Kranich came triumphantly out of it.

The general performance on the opening night was doubtless all the better for the fact that most of the singers in "The Flying Dutchman" (the casts of all the operas are frequently changed) are members of the company of the Royal Opera, Berlin, so that they are accustomed to play together. Partly for this reason, the ensemble is said to have been above the high average aimed at in Bayreuth. Frau Emmy Destinn seems especially to have pleased, and Senta's ballad was delightfully sung. Frau Schumann-Heink, great artist as she is, was satisfied with the small part of the duenna Mary, Herr Paul Knupfer was Daland, Herr Theodor Bertram was the Dutchman, Herr Borgmann, of Hamburg, was Erik, and Mr. Philip Brozel, the only Englishman in the cast, sang the ballad of the steersman. Mr. Brozel, has been engaged by Messrs. Rendle and Forsyth for the English opera season at Covent Garden next month. The manner in which the spinning chorus was sung, with delicate attention to light and shade, and absolutely perfect intonation, was much praised. So, too, was the scenery, including the wonderful change, without fall of the curtain, from the rocky Norwegian shore, to the vast interior of Daland's house, and then back again to the seashore. The watch fires on the ship, as they appeared through the darkness, also had a striking effect. We have already announced that there will be no Bayreuth next year, and therefore Munich will have an opportunity of mounting "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which Herr von Possart intends to do on a scale of great magnificence. Bayreuth will resume its performances in 1904, and the two years will, it is said, be partly devoted to the improvement of the stage machinery, which is now a little out of date. The splendid results achieved with the new machinery at Munich and at Covent Garden have put Bayreuth on its mettle. English and Americans are, we learn, at present in a minority at the present Wagner Festival, but are expected later on.

The crescent-shaped street running from the Law Courts to Wellington-street, Strand, which will form the two branches of the Strand end of the new Holborn-Strand avenue, promises to be quite a theatrical thoroughfare. The new improvements displace two successful theatres, the Gaiety and the Globe, and two more, the Opera Comique and the Olympic, which have been closed for some time ; but there is already talk of three new places of entertainment to make up for the loss. The new Gaiety Theatre, which is now being built, will form the Western end of the crescent, and the London County Council have granted a fifty years' lease to the theatre company, in addition to paying the sum of £25,000 for compulsory removal. There are also rumours of a new theatre to be built by Mr. E. G. Saunders, and a new music-hall by Mr. H. E. Moss and the company which owns the London Hippodrome. And all this is in addition to whatever building or buildings the Lyceum Shareholders decide to erect on their site. It was hoped that the London County Council would grant a two months' extension of the license of the theatre in order that the season arranged with Miss Nance O'Neil, to begin on September 1st, might be continued until the end of November. But this request has been peremptorily refused, and the licence of the theatre as it stands only extends until September 29th. The meeting of some of the larger shareholders held last week to consider what action should be taken with regard to the alterations required by the Council, came to no definite conclusion except to ask the directors to suggest a scheme for dealing with the property, to be placed before the whole body of shareholders at a later meeting. Whether the plan for building two new theatres on the site is adopted or not, it is fairly certain that the directors will not recommend the expenditure of about £15,000 on the existing building which is the estimated cost of the County Council demands.

It may be taken, therefore, that the Lyceum Theatre, as it stands, will not be opened again. The name of the theatre dates back to 1765, when a building was erected, called the Lyceum, for exhibitions of pictures by the Society of Artists, who in 1768 became the Royal Academy, and moved their headquarters. It was then let for a succession of very various entertainments—puppet shows, a conjuror, equestrian performances, "musical glasses," Incledon's "Voyage to India," Bologna's "Phantascopia," Lloyd's "Astronomical Exhibition," the "White negro girl," and the "Porcupine Man," a school of arms, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and in 1803 Winsor with his experiments in gas lighting. In 1809, Samuel J. Arnold obtained a licence from the Lord Chamberlain to use the place as a theatre, but only for the performance of operas and ballets.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana team seems destined not to win a single game this season, and last Saturday the side had all the worst of the draw which resulted from the game with the Elphinstone College. Perhaps the pleasantest feature of the afternoon's play was the success of H. D. Sinclair, the Dharwar player of that name, who had been specially invited up to Bombay to take part in the match by the Hon. Secretary of the Gymkhana. He made 45, the highest score on the side, and when put on to bowl after nearly every other bowler on the side had been given a trial, took two of the three Elphinstone College wickets which fell for 16 runs. His chances of playing for the Presidency may now be said to be extremely rosy. Another player similarly invited up to Bombay, B. F. Vernon Harcourt of Satara, also showed good form with the bat, and was unlucky in playing on when he appeared to be well set. Cheetham as usual made a good score, and his 42 not out will still further raise his average. The most remarkable feature about the Collegians' batting was the fine hitting of P. Telang, and the steady cricket of Vakil. Both players made their runs practically without a mistake.

I have several times this season drawn attention to the fine all-round play of Bhanda the Hindu Gymkhana and B. B. and C. I. Railway player, who in my opinion next to Greig is the best all-round player in the Presidency on the season's form. I any further proof were needed in support of this it was furnished last week at Poona, when the Hindu Gymkhana met a team of the Poona Gymkhana and defeated them by 8 wickets. Bhanda's all-round cricket had a good deal to do with the result, as in addition to making a faultless 80 he captured 5 wickets in the first innings of Poona for a trifle over four runs apiece. It may be argued by the critics that there was not as much in Bhanda's display as it looked to be the case on paper as Poona were without the services of Greig, Wood and Field, their three best players. If such an argument be held to detract from the performance of the Hindu Gymkhana, it must in fairness to the latter team be stated that they were without Baloo, their best bowler, Telang and Sukhadia. The Gymkhana bowling, although of course not as strong as it would have been had Greig and Wood been in the team, was for all that by no means weak with such trundlers as Sergeant, Manners, Lumsden, and Comyn available. Appropos of the latter player he received a special invitation to take part in the match, and had the disagreeable experience of being clean bowled in both innings without scoring, and moreover failed to take a wicket when put on to bowl. This can hardly be this player's true form, as he has proved himself to be in another part of India a really good all-round player and has made 40's and 50's against such well known trundlers as Hearne, Brockwell, Mistri, and Mehta.

The match between the Y. M. C. A. and the B. B. C. I. Cricket Clubs, which was drawn slightly in favour of the Y. M. C. A., was principally interesting on account of Stevens' performances both with the bat and with the ball. His cricket was of the very first order, and was sufficient of itself to show that he is almost worth his place in the Presidency eleven for his batting alone. His score was not a big one it is true, but he made more than half of the Y. M. C. A. total, and was batting for an hour and a half against Baloo, one of the first bowlers of India. He never made the smallest mistake, and his cricket was as stylish as it was free from fault. He followed up his performance with the bat by a splendid display with the ball. I think he is undoubtedly the best European bowler in the Presidency.

A feature of the Parsi trial match on Sunday was Umrigar's bowling. He took four wickets at very little cost, and his general form with the ball seems to fully entitle him to a place in the Parsi team. After his brilliant display against the Poona Gymkhana, when he took twelve wickets in the two innings, one would be justified in supposing that the Parsi selection committee would have very little hesitation in giving him a chance to show what he can do in one of the coming matches. Some of the best judges of the game think him good enough to be given a place in the team, and his fine form with the ball during the last three years would be sufficient to drive anybody to that conclusion.

The match between the two regimental teams on Friday evening, was the finest contest yet witnessed in the Football League. Both teams went on the field determined to do their utmost. The R. A. had most at stake for to lose the match meant good-bye to all chance of the Championship. The early stages of the game were marked by one or two errors on both sides due no doubt to excitement. But the accident to poor Scrivener robbed the match of much of its interest, and for a time seemed to cool the ardour of the players as well as to damp the enthusiasm of the spectators. Scrivener's loss made a tremendous amount of difference in the game ; no doubt the Oxfords would be quite ready to admit that. In the opening exchanges of the match he was very conspicuous on his wing, and but for his accident would have given a good account of himself. Certain it was that with a team such as that of the Oxfords to face, the Gunners could not be expected to do very much with only ten men. For a few minutes after Scrivener had been taken off the field things were rather slow, but it was not very long before both teams set to work again and a splendid struggle ensued

Had the Gunners had their full complement of men on the field, I feel certain they would have won. During the latter stages of the second half they were a bit tired and gave themselves up mostly to defence, but earlier on they attacked in a manner that would certainly have brought them success had their front rank retained Scrivener's services. Time after time the Gunners shot and only missed the goal by inches. One or two of these efforts would have given the Gunners the lead had they been the merest trifle straighter. What made things more exciting was the fact that if the defence of either team could be pierced but once, it meant a win. The backs were far too good to allow of the encounter being marked by heavy scoring. The most exciting period of the match was in the second half, when the Gunners driven into their own twenty-five had to pack their goal to keep out the onrush of the Oxford attack. Once the ball was banged about within the space of a yard from the goal mouth, and a goal seemed certain. When the Gunners' custodian got his foot under it there was such a roar of applause as one seldom hears in Bombay. Under the circumstances it was impossible not to sympathise with the Gunners. They fought against hard luck with sterling pluck, and if they had lost it would have been a shame.

Reverting to Scrivener's accident, I am told that the Gunners will not suffer very greatly by his loss in their next match with the Oxfords, as they have a man to take his place who is very nearly as good. I am told that this new player is just as fast, though hardly as tricky. Neither Duddy, whose leg was broken in the match the Oxfords played with the Rovers a week ago nor Scrivener will be seen again this season. Both are doing well, I am told, though Scrivener's injury is a nasty one, and will be likely to give him some trouble. It is a curious thing that nearly all the members of the R. A. team come from one company. If, therefore, the proposal to restrict the League to company teams is carried into effect, it will not make very much difference so far as the Gunners are concerned.

I was pleased to see the Sailors win a match the other night. It looked as though they were going through the season without improving their record by even a single win, and although they have not shown very brilliant form, the plucky manner in which they have persevered throughout the season has entitled them to the gratification of going home winners at least once. Of course it has to be remembered that the Telegraph, who were the losers played only ten men, but that was not a matter so much of bad luck as of bad management, for they only brought ten men on to the field with them. While there is some little excitement as to who will carry off the championship, there is likely to be a good deal of interest as to who will take the wooden spoon. Unless unheard of things occur, that undesireable trophy lies between the Magdala and the B.V.A. The B.V.A. are certainly a couple of matches to the good, but the question is : Will they be able to turn them to good account ? To-night they meet the Magdala, and this match will no doubt decide the question. Personally I think the Magdala will pull off the fixture. They are pluckier, and their defence is sounder. their right back is good enough for anything. If the Sailers had a bit of practice, I feel sure that they would do much better than they have done so far this season.

REX.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

His father, Dr. Arnold, the composer, had tried to obtain a similar licence in 1794 but had failed in consequence of the opposition of the managers of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The theatre was then called the English Opera House. Tom Moore's comic opera, "M.P., or the Blue Stocking," was given here. So were Monk Lewis's "One o'Clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon," and Dibdin's "Harlequin Hoax". The theatre closed in 1815, and an "entirely new, airy, and commodious theatre," to quote the managerial announcements, was opened in the following year. This "commodious" theatre, however, only admitted of a distance of 30 feet from the circle to the orchestra. It was opened on June 15th, 1816, at prices ranging from one to five shillings, with an opera called "Up All Night, or the Smugglers' Cave." Charles Matthews, the elder, appeared here in 1818, on an agreement with Mr. Arnold which assured him an annuity of a thousand pounds a year for life, and continued to supply part of the entertainment, with his "Mail Coach Adventures" and other monologues, for a number of years.

In 1820, J. R. Planche's "The Vampire, or the Bride of the Isles," with T. P. Cooke as the Vampire, was produced here with marked success, and in 1823 "Presumption, or the Fate of Frankenstein" was another sensational production, with the same actor in the part of the monster. In 1824, Weber's opera "Der Freischutz" was produced here for the first time in England. The theatre was burnt down in 1830, and the present building—of course, since altered and improved and redecorated many times—was opened in 1834. Miss Farebrother, afterwards the wife of the present Duke of Cambridge, played here in Albert Smith's burlesque, "The Forty Thieves," with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and the still surviving Mrs. Alfred Mellon. The Keeleys had the theatre in 1844, Madame Vestris and Charles Matthews from 1847 to 1856. Miss Marie Wilton—Lady Bancroft—and Mr. J. L. Toole, the 50th anniversary of whose appearance on the stage was marked last week by the King's kindly message of congratulation, made their debut before a London audience here on the same night, on the occasion of a performance of "Chilperic," by Dillon. Then followed a season by Fechter, when he produced his "Hamlet," in 1863, then the Bateman management, culminating in the production of "The Bells," in 1871, since when Henry Irving has been the inspiring genius of the theatre, whose recent history is well known.

The Royal Academy, according to an almost inimitable law, as set forth in the first page of its catalogue, opens on the first Monday in May, and closes on the first Monday in August. There is an agreeable symmetry about the dates which, in effect, was not foreseen. The old rule was that the Exhibition closed with the close of July. There it was pointed out that many visitors come to town the first week in August, tourists, or country cousins, pausing for a few days in the capital on their way abroad. If the Academy remained open, say, till first Monday of the holiday month, these visitors could see the great picture show. The Council considered the matter, saw the fairness of the request and conceded it. That was some time ago. It is suggested now that they should make a further concession, to meet an exceptional case. London will be very full indeed for the five days following the first Monday in August, and it will be full of unusual visitors. The railway companies will bring a tide of strangers from all parts of the kingdom, and the Academy should be one of the sights of London to be certainly seen. Would it not be a wise and a considerate concession to keep the Exhibition open for one week longer, until the Monday after the Coronation. It need practically inconvenience no one. The artists could have no possible objection. When we consider the anxiety of the outsider to get his picture hung, or, in other words, seen, for three consecutive months, he would be only too glad to have it seen for seven more days. It is not only that his pictures would be seen, but they might be sold. All pictures bought in London are not bought by Londoners. The visitor counts for much. Art has not gone off specially well this year at Burlington House. It is in the interest of both the profession and the public that the Exhibition should remain open for those seven additional days.

THE POWERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Service papers at Home seem to have very quaint ideas regarding military administration in India. The "Broad Arrow," some weeks ago in writing about the so-called impasse in "Pall Mall" compared the powers of the Commander-in-Chief in England with those of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and made out that the latter officer had absolutely autocratic authority. "In India," we read, "the Commander-in-Chief does what he pleases, without let or hindrance, regarding the discipline or patronage of his Command. These are in his own hands and there is no appeal from his decision. Rules exist, but they are of the Commander-in-Chief's own making; and he may enforce them, modify or ignore them altogether, without fear of question or criticism. Officer's serving in India know better than to question. They find it, indeed, more discreet not even to criticise, for the Commander-in-Chief makes or mars men, according to his judgment and his responsibility is only to himself." The ignorance shown in the above sentences, says the "Pioneer", is amazing, and it seems strange that the writer should not be aware of the important and responsible part played by the Government of India in the Military Department in most matters of administration. The picture of the Commander-in-Chief in this country being a law unto himself, supreme above all rules and regulations, safe from criticism and with no one to question his decisions, is almost fantastic in its crudeness. Again, the "Army and Navy Gazette," in discussing Lord Kitchener's appointment to the Commander-in-Chiefship in India, speaks of the opportunities and openings for usefulness in which new distinction is to be gained. "The economic re-organisation of the Army in India is a work to try the most able and energetic administrator. Kitchener is a noted financier, and has a faculty of looking into things for himself. He will approach the difficult and thorny problem with strong sense and a firm desire to solve it effectively". Here, also, there is a remarkable want of knowledge shown as to the powers of the Commander-in-Chief. If Lord Kitchener had been coming out as Military Member, the references to the "difficult and thorny problem" might have been appropriate. As it is, there are others engaged in dealing with it and the progress they have already made justifies the confident belief that complete success will be obtained before long. Lord Kitchener is not wanted in India as a financier, but as an experienced soldier who will see that the training and discipline of the garrison are kept on the highest possible level.

A PUNJABI AMOK.

Whilst the men of the armed police were on tattoo roll call parade on the 19th inst., says the "Sind Gazette", at 9-10 p. m. a Punjabi, named Gulam Mahomed, suddenly appeared and struck down Head Constable Gazikhan with a blow on the head with an axe. He then attacked Chief Constable Mahomed Hussein Khan who, however, managed to get out of his way. The miscreant being then overpowered, made a statement to the effect that he had already murdered his wife and mother-in-law who were lying outside his house close by. On some of the police going there his statement was found to be true, for the two women were found lying on the ground with ghastly wounds on their heads. They were both removed to hospital. The elder woman succumbed within about 24 hours. The other woman is still alive, though she is in a precarious condition. The Jamadar is reported to be doing well. Accused was formerly a constable in the armed police and had been discharged on the complaint of the Jamadar Gazikhan and the Subedar. The motive for his attack on them therefore appears to have been revenge. His reasons for attempting to murder his wife and mother-in-law have, however, not transpired. The accused will be tried in due course by the City Deputy Collector and Cantonment Magistrate.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

A GREAT FUTURE.

MR. TATA'S ENTERPRISE.

A Correspondent, writing to the "Pioneer" from London under date the 25th July, states:—It is a matter of common knowledge that the industrial development of India is greatly retarded by the small proportions that the production of iron has so far attained. Last year's blue-book of Financial and Commercial Statistics gives an explanation of the non-exploitation of the ores known to exist. It remarks that "for their adequate utilisation "the application of very large capital is necessary for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel in the forms in which these metals are mainly used in India, and the prospects of such an enterprise do not seem sufficiently decided at present to induce capitalists to venture on the sinking of the great sums of money required for work on the extensive scale which alone would be remunerative." There is good reason to believe that before many months have passed this statement will be out-of-date, for to the problem of remunerative working of this nascent industry the energetic mind of Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata has for some time been directed, and his present visit to Europe is mainly connected with the solution to which he has arrived. One of "nature's gentleman," Mr. Tata is the last of men to resort to the arts of self-advertisement, and so far as it is complimentary to himself the information I am about to give is derived from other, though equally authoritative, sources. But in the course of a long conversation the other morning, Mr. Tata, expressly for the benefit of your readers, explained to me the circumstances under which the scheme for working the immense iron ores of the Central Provinces has reached a stage sufficiently advanced to warrant the publicity of your columns.

It seems that in the latter eighties, Mr. Tata had an important share in experiments carried on in the Central Provinces, under the Chief Commissioner's direction, in smelting iron ore with local coal. The main obstacle to the success of the experiments was the unsuitability of the coal for "coking." The "Indian Carnegie" is not one, however, to set his hand to the plough and then turn back. Undeterred by official indifference and circumlocution, he kept the project in mind, and referred to scientific experts the practical difficulty mentioned. On the occasion of his visit to England two or three years ago, he mentioned the project in the course of conversation, to Lord George Hamilton. The interest of the Secretary of State was at once aroused, and he pressed Mr. Tata to take it up vigorously. To the objection that his visitor was not so young as when the experiments were first undertaken, and that judging from past experience, he would be much older still before concessions could be obtained through the slow-moving machinery of the Indian Secretariats, Lord George Hamilton replied that he would do all in his power to facilitate matters, and urged Mr. Tata to be mindful of the patriotic obligation he was under, as the most enterprising of Indian business men, to contribute in every way possible to the industrial development of the country.

Mr. Tata yielded to these representations, and on returning to India found that the obstruction or indifference of the Secretariats had been replaced by not merely a readiness but

AN EAGERNESS TO ASSIST.

Information was supplied unsolicited, and officially everything was done in as many weeks as, under ordinary circumstances, years would have been needed. "It is in America and Germany that everything is known in relation to commerce and industry, both practically and theoretically," said Mr. Tata, during his talk, "and accordingly I referred specimens and various technical questions to my expert advisers in those countries. They both are astonished that so rich and large a deposit of iron ore should exist in the world as that for which I have secured the concession. Samples were obtained by drilling at about a hundred different places, and on the average no less than half the ore has been found to be pure iron. As to the difficulty connected with the local coal supply since the Central Provinces experiments were first made, science has solved the problem of coking inferior coal, and that process is carried on both in Germany and America. Limestone for "fluxing" is available to an unlimited extent, and everything requisite for the establishment of large steel works is within reach of the iron ores." The expert advisers just mentioned have every confidence that when the industry is organised the Central Provinces will take rank as possessing the most valuable iron deposits in the world. Of course a very large capital will be required, and already Mr. Tata has been put into communication by the Secretary of State with leading capitalists likely to be willing to join the syndicate to be formed. Before active steps are taken in this direction, however, Mr. Tata will lay down a trial plant, costing only from £20,000 to £30,000, and work it a few months with a view to demonstrating the capabilities underlying the concession. It is estimated that on a capital of about a crore of rupees an out-turn of 300 tons of steel daily could be secured, under the most unfavourable circumstances, and a much larger quantity if possible difficulties are overcome. Not only would this output give employment to thousands of miners and others, and cheapen the Indian price of steel; it would, by largely obviating the present necessity for buying the product from abroad, tend to reduce the "drain" on India lamented by politicians who do not lift their little fingers to assist in any practical way the industrial development of their native land. The successive stages of the project will be watched by all well wishers of India with a deep interest, and a conviction of success inspired by Mr. Tata's great record and high business aptitudes.

THE MARKET FOR INDIAN STEEL.

In one direction alone the demand for Indian steel will be sufficient to ensure a market for a long time to come. It is an open secret that the existing pig-iron rails used on the Indian railway lines are to be replaced as finances permit, by steel rails, a change long since effected in the United States. Sir Edward Law must have had this prospective demand in mind when he remarked in his last Budget statement that the Government were threatened with some day finding the whole of their capital resources for railways absorbed in meeting the needs of existing lines, "and little or nothing left for new construction." Some of the Indian lines have been in existence for four or five decades, and their rails have been turned and turned until the process is no longer practicable. All new lines are made of steel, and that metal will be used in the replacement of the old lines. It is understood that the "concessionaires" of the projected steel works have been guaranteed the purchase from them of the steel required, of course at a fair rate and under business conditions. The expenditure in India of the capital which relaying will absorb will, in every way, be beneficial to the country, and Government are justified in giving, under due reservations, these pledges.

To the private capitalist, as well as to the Government, the manufacture of steel within the country will be a boon, for the metal is increasingly used for building purposes. As a case in point I may mention that for his hotel on the Apollo Bunder in Bombay, Mr. Tata gave a contract for the supply of no less than 7,000 tons of steel. The tender of the American Trust, being thirty per cent less than that of any other firm, was accepted. Equality with the best English steel is guaranteed, and permission is secured to purchaser to take a minimum quantity of 4,000 tons. The Trust can make steel at £2 per ton, and behind the tariff-wall can, to use Mr. Tata's phrase, "flood the world. "But he evidently has no uneasiness as to the ability of the prospective syndicate to compete with Pittsburg for the Indian Trade.

ANCIENT COPPER MINES.

Mr. Tata is also taking steps to revive in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces the working of copper mines believed to have been abandoned a thousand years since. He gave me an amusing account of the dread of the aboriginal inhabitants on account of the traditional belief that the disused shafts are haunted, and the consequent inability of his agent to persuade them to accompany him on his explorations. The local story runs that some 200 years since a Rani being told that there was copper in the mines that would turn to gold, under given conditions, consulted Kalidevi, and was instructed that human sacrifice would be required. Whether this requirement was met by the Rani or not the fact remains that, during recent explorations human bones have been discovered. A possible explanation is supplied, however, by the circumstance that exploration was interrupted first by a panther in one cave, and then by a tigress with cubs in another. Their presence effectively dispersed the half hundred coolies the agent had laboriously collected from a distance. When Mr. Tata last received a report he was endeavouring to get more reliable men, less likely to be influenced by the tradition that the caves leading to the mines are haunted.

Mr. Tata has this week been to Paris to be present at the wedding of a cousin who yesterday was united to a French lady. He will return here for the Coronation, and will then proceed to Germany to confer with his agent there, and to watch experiments connected with his project. A nephew of his, a B Sc, is undergoing a course of training in Berlin, to extend over three years, in metallurgy and electricity. This will be followed by two years' work in some large German firm, and the young man will return to India thoroughly fitted by his training to join the staff of what should by that time be a great steel syndicate founded by his uncle. As every one knows, it is not only the family connections of Mr. Tata or indeed his co-religionists who benefit from his liberality in assisting them to acquire technical knowledge in Europe or America, fitting them for careers of usefulness in their own land. We can, therefore, with all the greater heartiness wish his nephew a most successful career in connection with the Lohara and Pepulgaon mines.

Mr. Tata will be present at the annual meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute at Dusseldorf in the first week of September, and may be relied upon not to miss anything of importance at the concurrent exhibition of German iron and steel manufactures. He will probably spend a month there, and then proposes to visit America, to study at first hand the Pittsburg and other works, and the general conditions of the industry. All this preliminary work bears out what was recently written of this Parsi citizen. "No time is too precious, no cost too great in his eyes to be spent in investigating thoroughly and from all possible points of view the conditions necessary to make a project successful". Mr. Tata has thought of returning to India by way of China and Japan, but in order that his experimental shaft may be working early in the new year he will probably return by way of England, spending at week or so in London "en route" from America.

During our talk, Mr. Tata received a visit from Baron Shibusawa, the millionaire merchant whose commending position as a captain of industrial enterprise in Japan corresponds closely with that of Mr. Tata in India. As I listened to the animated conversation of the two men I could not help reflecting on the great work each is doing for the economic advancement of his native land, and upon the abiding impress they are making on the industrial history of the East in our time.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW BUILDING IN CALCUTTA.

Dalhousie Square has very rightly come to be regarded in an architectural sense as the beauty spot of Calcutta; it is unquestionably a locality which, owing to its position and importance, has needed special thought and sacrifice on the part of property owners. For a series of years the three Government buildings, namely the General Post Office, the Telegraph Office, and the Paper Currency Office, together with St. Andrew's Kirk, helped to give architectural character to the Square. Then came the new era under Sir Ashley Eden, when the reconstruction of the front of Writers' Buildings took place, raising at once the æsthetic status of the place and providing the north side with a noble and imposing facade. Subsequently the State continuing its work of improvement erected the new Collectorate at the north-west corner on the site of the old unsightly Custom House godowns.

It was now the turn of the commercial community, whose interest in the beautification of the city is as great as that of the State, to make their effort, and the Standard Life Assurance Company led the way some seven or eight years ago, by building their large premises with an imposing corner tower on the south side of the Square, the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., of Bombay, being their architect. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank premises followed close upon this; but then came a lull, due no doubt to the monetary troubles of the country. When business people were again stirred into activity, the east side of the Square was attacked, and it is unfortunate that the two prominent buildings which have been built in this important position have failed to fit in harmoniously with the general character of the mosaic. The owners lost a splendid chance of dignifying what may be termed the Trades' section of the Square. In striking contrast to these is the bold and effective block erected on the west side by the Royal Insurance Company, and it is to this new feature in Dalhousie Square that our remarks lead up, and to which we wish to call attention.

In 1896, the Royal Insurance Company, whose offices have hitherto been located at 102, Clive Street, decided to purchase the properties, Nos. 26 and 27, Dalhousie Square, West, and to build new offices for themselves on that site, and upon any additional land they might be able to acquire. In 1899 operations were commenced in accordance with plans drawn up by Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, F.R.I.B.A., of the Public Works Department, while on leave in consultation with the Head Office of the Company in Liverpool, the sanction of Government to his assisting the Company having been previously applied for and obtained. These plans contemplated not only the requirements of the business house concerned, but a large building capable of providing accommodation for several offices and designed externally to be an ornament to the Square. We see to-day the practical completion of the first portion only of the project, for there yet remains to be taken in hand another block which is to be erected where the Criterion Restaurant and the India Club stand, these properties having been subsequently purchased with their unexpired leases which will shortly fall in.

The Dalhousie Square block now being completed, is planned on what may be called the American system, namely, a system of iron pillars enclosed by outer walls, the subdividing walls being of thin construction of brick work held in steel frames. The design of the facades is in brick and terra-cotta, treated in a free renaissance style and presenting a bright and attractive appearance. The building is of ample proportions, and though placed in juxta-position to so over-powering a structure as the General Post Office, with its huge columns and splendid dome, it worthily fills its place without pretending to vie with its great neighbour. It cannot fail to attract attention even in the wealth of architectural beauty surrounding it, and we congratulate the architect on his skill in combining in his creation individuality of design and suitability to the environment.

The internal economy of this fine building is in keeping with its external dignity, and when fully completed and occupied it will house many activities representing much wealth and influence. Mr. Darcy Lindsay, the Secretary of the Company, has the letting of the premises in hand and has displayed considerable ingenuity in apportioning space without sacrificing elegance or comfort. As you enter the main door you are first struck by the shield of the Company, very prettily picked out in black on a white marble floor, and directly fronting you is an imposing cabinet in teak ornately carved. This is to hide the unsightly electric meter boards which work the lift and the light and fan installations that have been fixed by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co. The idea of refinement thus impressed is continued and developed by the grand double staircase leading to the upper floors, which is unique in construction and design, and makes a specially interesting feature of the building. The ground floor which has a separate entrance from Dalhousie Square, contains a splendid and spacious hall, the extreme length and breadth of which are 120ft. by 70ft., and is eminently suited for a bank or large office having heavy transactions with the public. The hall has a lofty ceiling, and provision has been made by which a gallery can be run round the sides should additional accommodation be required. There is a strong room in course of construction, and stepping out on the south and west we come upon a set of extremely well appointed out-offices. The Babus' tiffin rooms, the native lavatory, the stalls, loose boxes and coach house and the godowns are all constructed with an eye to comfort and proper sanitation, and are certainly not the least attractions of the building. Here also are placed the electric pumps for feeding the water tanks on the roof, thus assuring a constant supply of water. The inspection of this floor over, the electric lift spoken of before, takes one up to the second storey, the east portion of which is occupied by the Royal Insurance Company. A large ante-room communicates directly with the Secretary's Office, and also with the enquiry department and cash office. Then there is the Board room and rooms for the Assistant Secretary and third European official. Thence you pass into a large airy and roomy hall at present accommodating twenty-five clerks, but which has space to cope with the growing needs of the business. There are the usual record and store rooms and the messengers' passage and staircase. On the west side there is a similar suite, which is ready for occupation and will doubtless soon be taken up by some Calcutta firm. The space on the next storey where the New Zealand Insurance Company and the Arracan Company are now in possession, is similarly economised, and on the south of the offices, the Manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company has one of the finest residential quarters in the city. The view is splendid, and there is nothing to impede the breeze. On the fourth storey under the minaret is an ideal room for a bachelor, which we understand is still to let. Here also are the baths and lavatory for the use of the European staff in the several offices and they are as luxurious as any one could desire. Taking it all round there are few places in Calcutta, or indeed in India, where business can be transacted with less discomfort than in the new Royal Insurance Buildings. In conclusion, we have to mention that the construction of the building was entrusted to Messrs. Martin and Co., who have carried out their work with that care and success which we usually associate with all their undertakings. Messrs. J. B. Norton and Sons have done the plumbing work, and Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., the electrical installations. The terra-cotta so largely used in the building was obtained from Messrs. Dulton and Co., of Lambeth, the red granite from Aberdeen, and the stone work has been executed in Porebunder sandstone. If we may offer a comprehensive tribute of praise, it will be to say that the work is a credit to all concerned, and is an example of the best workmanship executed in Calcutta. Mr. J. McMinn, as Clerk of Works, has watched the interests of the Royal Insurance Company throughout.—"Indian Daily News."

Advice to Mothers! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The following are the eighth and ninth lists of the John Nicholson Memorial fund :—

EIGHTH LIST.

	Rs.
2nd Bengal Lancers	50
6th Bengal Cavalry	50
14th Bengal Lancers	50
3rd Brahmins	50
5th Bengal (Light) Infantry	100
7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs	50
8th Rajputs	70
9th Gurkha Rifles	50
11th Rajputs	36
12th Bengal Infantry	50
13th Rajputs	50
15th Sikhs	27
16th Rajputs	25
19th Punjab Infantry	40
22nd ,, ,,	50
23rd Pioneers	95
24th Punjab Infantry	50
25th ,, ,,	50
26th ,, ,,	50
28th ,, ,,	35
29th ,, ,,	50
31st ,, ,,	30
32nd Pioneers	100
33rd Punjab Infantry	50
35th ,, ,,	50
36th Sikhs	50
37th Dogras	30
38th ,,	50
1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles	70
2nd ,, 39th ,, ,,	50
40th Pathans	100
41st Dogras	48
43rd Gurkha Rifles	50
44th ,, ,,	50
45th Sikhs	55
46th Punjab Infantry	50
47th Sikhs	40
48th Pioneers	50
1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles	25
2nd Battalion 1st ,, ,,	25
1st Battalion 2nd ,, ,,	200
2nd Battalion 2nd ,, ,,	100
1st Battalion 3rd ,, ,,	100
2nd Battalion 3rd ,, ,,	100
2nd Battalion 4th ,, ,,	50
5th Punjab Cavalry	236
Queen's Own Corps of Guides	200
1st Sikhs Infantry	50
2nd ,, ,,	50
4th ,, ,,	100
1st Punjab Infantry	100
2nd ,, ,,	100
4th ,, ,,	100
5th ,, ,,	100
6th ,, ,,	50
2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles	35
42nd Gurkha Rifles	59
1st Madras Pioneers	50
2nd Madras Infantry	33
5th ,, ,,	35
7th ,, ,,	50
8th Gurkha Rifles	50
11th Coorg Infantry	50
13th Madras ,,	50
15th ,, ,,	40
16th ,, ,,	50
21st ,, Pioneers	50
24th ,, Infantry	50
25th ,, ,,	30
27th ,, ,,	50
28th ,, ,,	50
29th Burma Infantry	55
30th ,, ,,	50
2nd Battalion Moplah Rifles	50
Governor's Body Guard, Bombay	25
6th Bombay Cavalry	50
1st Bombay Grenadiers	50
2nd ,, ,,	50
3rd Bombay Light Infantry	15
4th Bombay Rifles	50
5th Bombay Light Infantry	42
7th Bombay Pioneers	50
8th ,, Infantry	34
9th ,, ,,	50
12th ,, ,,	50
13th ,, ,,	50
14th ,, ,,	50
17th Bombay Infantry	23
19th ,, ,,	150
20th ,, ,,	25
21st ,, ,,	20
23rd ,, Rifles	50
24th (D. C. O.) Baluchistan Infantry	50
26th Baluchistan Infantry	50
27th Baluch. Light Infantry	100
28th Bombay Pioneers	70
29th (D. C. O.) Baluch. Infantry	50
30th Baluch. Infantry	50
1st. Lancers Hyderabad Contgt.	50
1st Infantry ,, ,,	50
2nd ,, ,, ,,	65
3rd ,, ,, ,,	50
4rd ,, ,, ,,	100
5th ,, ,, ,,	50
6th ,, ,, ,,	60
1st Central India Horse	50
Bhopal Battalion	45
Deoli Irregular Force	25
Erinpura ,,	30
Meywar Bhil Corps	35

NINTH LIST.

	Rs.
Lieutenant Colonel W St J Richardson	10
,, ,, Tower R E	20
Major Watkins R A	10
,, Onslow Dy. Judge Advoc. Genl.	10
Colonel Bromfield A Q M G	15
Major Leslie R E	16
,, O'Gorman I M S	10
Lieutenant Colonel Ramsden	10
Brgdr General Browne	50
Major Stanton A A G	10
Colonel Lawford	35
Major Tate R A M C	10
,, Bowles	15
Lala Bishesbar Nath. Delhi	25
Captain Mallaby R E	10
Mr. H. V. Cobb Political Dept	50
Lieut Colonel Mayne R. E.	25
Mr. E. N. Baker	16
Major Robinson A. A. G.	10
Colonel Stanbridge	15
Captain H. W. Heffernan	5
Major Weller 14th Bengal Lancers	16
Captain Wilson, R. E.	10
Mr. R. S. Aikman,	25
Lieut Colonel Bell, A. A. G.	10
Colonel Anthonisz, R. A. M. C.	15
Major Hoghton, D. A. A. G.	25
,, Broome	16
,, A. Carnana	15
Captain Conway Poole S and T Corps	10
,, Halbrook, D. A. A. G.	15
R. Chenevix Trench I. S. C.	10
Major Roos Keppel, C. I. E.	50
,, Iguiden, D. A. A. G.	10
Lieut Col Kelly, R. E.	10
Major A. M. Faulknor	10
Captain J. O B. Minogue, West Yorks	5
,, A. H. D. Creagh 21st Bo. I. Regt ;	5
,, E. Harding Newman R. A.	5
Brgr. Genl. Bingham, R. A.	25
Major H. C. V. Harrison R A	10
,, F. E. Younghusband, C. I. E.	50
Officers R. A. Jhansi	60
Major Braid, R. A.	15
Rev. C. A. Gillmore	10
Major H. M. Kennedy, Norf. R.	10
,, G. W. S. Fryer	20
,, J. J. O'Donnel R. A. M. C.	[illegible]
,, Stratton, Bhurtour	15
,, S. F. Bayley Baghelkand	10
Captain G. de S. Barrow 4th B. L.	10
Major Molesworth R. A. M. C.	20
Dr. G. Watt	50
Mr. G. Bower C. S.	16
H. Dalrymple Clark	50
Major Bowes A. A. G.	15
,, Prior, 13th Rajputs	12
,, Coleman, D. A. A. G.	16
Colonel Wilson R. E.	16
Lieut Colonel Fagan, Alwar	15
Captain Ricketts 10th B. L.	10
,, Smith I. M. S.	10

A STATE GOVERNOR AND HIS SALARY.

SIR HERBERT CHERMSIDE INSISTS ON A HEAVY REDUCTION.

A Brisbane message states:—Sir Herbert Chermside has given convincing proof of his desire to assist in reducing the state deficit. Although his Excellency's salary is scheduled and therefore not liable to reduction he has voluntarily asked to have his salary brought under the highest percentage reduction, which in his case means an annual decrease of £750. It is understood that the Governor is firm in insisting on the reduction being made.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CONSTABLE SHOT IN SYDNEY.

PURSUIT OF THE CULPRITS.

INNOCENT MAN KILLED.

Two men on the night of Saturday, July 19, went round the small shops which are so numerous in the thickly-populated district of Darlington, Sydney, making small purchases of matches and lollies, giving half-crowns in payment and going on with the change. The half-crowns were spurious. The men were well dressed and wore overcoats. First-class Constable Guilfoyle was on duty near the boundary of Redfern and Darlington, and about half-past 8 at the corner of Boundary-lane and Ivy-street, he overheard Mrs. Gardner instructing her son aged 13 to run after a man who had just passed a counterfeit half-crown in her shop. He took the case in hand, and accompanied by the boy went up as far as Abercrombie Street in the endeavour to find the man. In this they were unsuccessful, and they were returning when a daughter of Mrs. Gardner told them that the man was in the shop of Mr. J. J. Fahey, grocer, at the corner of Ivy Street and Calder Road. When they reached that shop the man, who was wearing a macintosh, and had a companion with him in a Chesterfield coat, had departed down Calder Road. But outside the shop Constable Guilfoyle met Constable Maher who was in civilian's clothes, and was on his way home preparatory to resuming duty at 10 o'clock. Guilfoyle explained the circumstances to his comrade, and they walked down Calder Road to its junction with Shepherd Street. At the corner of these two streets is a shop kept by Mrs. Chandler, in which the man in the Chesterfield coat had purchased some wax matches only half-a-minute before and had successfully tendered a counterfeit half crown in payment. When constables turned the corner they saw two men in overcoats about twenty yards ahead standing under the shade of a camphor tree. The men saw the constables approaching and turned round and faced them. Constable Guilfoyle went up to the taller man of the two, and said, "What is your name"? The man replied "Wilson". Constable Maher in the meantime turned his attention to the other man who was standing near the gutter and approached him with the object of arresting him, but before he could get his hand on the man's shoulder the latter, who had his hand in his overcoat pocket, drew out a revolver, and deliberately fired. Maher fell to the ground. Immediately the other man fired two shots in rapid succession at Constable Guilfoyle. The latter uttered a groan and fell dead on the footpath. Constable Maher, after receiving from his man in the muscles of the right arm the first bullet, which knocked him into the gutter, attempted to rise. As he did so, however, the man again fired at him, and the bullet struck him on the right shoulder. He again fell to the roadway, this time in a dazed condition. While in the act of falling on this occasion, Constable Maher turned his head slightly to the left, with a result that a bullet from a third shot, fired at him by his assailant, only grazed him on the chin. Both men then hastily took their departure and escaped. As soon as the authorities learned of the tragedy measures were taken for the pursuit of the culprits, but without immediate success. Unfortunately the affair has had a shocking sequel, an innocent man having been shot in mistake as a suspect. Constable Madden and five civilians, some of whom were armed with shot guns, had received information that two men, said to answer the descriptions of the murderers of Constable Guilfoyle, were camped at a place three miles out of Ginninderra. They went out and found the men, who were armed. Constable Madden called on them to surrender, on which one of the men reached towards his rifle which was lying on the ground near him. At the same time a revolver in the Constable's hand went off, and the constable also heard another report. The man fell over and died. The constable asked the other men if any of them had fired, and they answered in the negative. The man was killed by a charge of shot which passed through his heart.

It was at first believed that the man who was shot was George Skidmore, one of the two wanted for the shooting of the policemen. A painful sensation was however caused when it became known that neither of the men pursued by Constable Madden and his party had anything to do with the crime. They were travelling chair menders and the man killed was identified as Joseph Heaps, whose relatives reside in a suburb of Sydney. Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, has expressed deep regret at the terrible incident at the inquest regarding the death of Heaps. The jury returned a verdict that Heaps died from gunshot wound inflicted by John T. Hollingsworth, one of the civilians who accompanied Constable Madden, but whether as the result of an accident or otherwise they were unable to say. A rider was added on the first decision acquitting Constable Madden from any blame. The coroner explained that a slight inconsistency existed in adding the rider, which was accordingly withdrawn, and the original decision as found was allowed to remain.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 16.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General is pleased to acceppt the resignation by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt G T Birdwood, M D I M S Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Capt W W Clemesha M B I M S Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 7th July 1902

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave combined with furlough to Mr W H Brookes 6th Asst Supt Port Blair the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr C W B Anderson 7th Asst Supdt to officiate as 6th Asst Supdt vice Mr Brookes. Mr H H Duff 8th Asst Supt to officiate as 7th Asst Supdt vice Mr Anderson and Mr H M S Clarke Inspr of Police Burma to officiate as 8th Asst Supdt vice Mr Duff

The services of Mr M E Dux Prothero Offg Director of Public Instruction in Assam are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in Assam

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the Notification in the Home Dept No. 179 (Estabts) dated 1st Ag 1902 Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service is placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the forenoon of the 15th of Aug 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H W Martin, an Assit Dist Supdt of Police in Burma, are, on the termination of his employment under the Siamese Govt, replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date of expiration of the joining time admissible under the rules.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India:—Lieuts—E L Maxwell, Devonshire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Devonshire Regt, Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers dated 2nd July 1902; W R Carey, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batt Northamptonshire Regt Double Comy Officer, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infy, dated 3rd July 1902; and A E Hale Lev, South Lancashire Regt, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 8th July 1902. Supply and Transport Corps—Major G R C Westropp I S C to be Dey Inspr-Genl of Supply and Transport, with effect from the 14th Augt 1902, vice Brevet-Col E A Barclay, vacated.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval; Indian Staff Corps—Major to be Lieut-Colonel 14th August; W C Pollard.

Lieut to be Captain—9th Aug E V L Pritchard. Second-Lieut to be Lieut—18th July 1902 Reginald Godfrey Strong.

Indian Medical Service. Lieuts to be Captains 27th July 1902 E D W Greig M B, C Dykes M B, W E McKechni M B W F Harvey M B, W C H Forster M B, J J Urwin M B, D McCay, M B, A B Fry M B, H D Peile D H F Cowin, E C G Maddock M B, W H Dickinson M B, M W Manuk M B, W H Tucker, A W Tuke C S Doson M B J Sloan M B G H Stewart D N Anderson M B and M N Chaudhuri M B.

Miscellaneous List—Madras—Condr H Gould Chief Warder Military Prison Fort William to be Depy Assit Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval with effect from the 1st June 1902.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department Assistant Surgeon Branch Bengal Establishment—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Senior Assit Surgn and Hony Lieut Michael O'Mealy to be Senior Assit Surgn with the honorary rank of Captain; and First Class Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut with effect from the 4th July 1902 vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Hon'y rary Capt John Hickie retired.

RETIREMENTS.

SurgGen D Spencer, M.D., C.B., I M S Bengal, is permited to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th June subject to H M's approval.

Capt J Arthur, I S C Double Co Officer, 3rd Bo L I is permitted to resign the services, with effect from the 1st May 1902, subject to H M's approval.

Capt M W Manuk, M. B., I M S Bombay is permitted to retire from he service, with effect from the 1s Aug 1902. subject H M's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified:—To be Engineers.—Asst Engr C. B. Wilson 16th July 1902 and Asst Engr E. Guppy, 2nd August 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Harman, Suptg Engr, 2nd class temporary rank, State Railways, and Engr-in Chief of the Lower Sind Extension survey, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days combined with furlough for twelve months, under Articles 264-A and 30 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th Sept 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Many circumstances combine to make August the most general holiday month, and its weather data therefore are of more than usual interest. Those anxious to escape from London's average maximum day temperature of 72 deg. will find many districts in North Scotland eight or ten degrees cooler, if they are content at the same time to exchange our mean rainfall of rather over two and a quarter inches for others averaging from three to six inches; whilst Yarmouth and Scarborough can offer average temperatures of 66 deg. and 68 deg. respectively, together with the comparatively low rainfall of two and a half inches. With regard to sunshine, London's prospect of 172 hours, though surpassing York and Edinburgh's average of 145 hours, contrasts unfavourably with such means as Margate, 184 hours; Plymouth, 187; Eastbourne, 196; Newquay, 200; Torquay, 202; Falmouth, 203, Hastings, 204; Brighton, 211; Guernsey, 237; and Jersey 241 hours.

The Right Rev. William Pakenham Walsh who died the other day at Bray, near Dublin, had some curious experiences in his ministry. He baptised the late Mr. Parnell, who was born at Avondale in 1846, when Dr. Walsh was curate of the parish. He also prepared for Confirmation Brigadier-General John Nicholson, the renowned hero of the storming of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny. Dr. Walsh was a prominent leader of the Evangelical Party in the Irish Protestant Church, and a preacher of great power and eloquence.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. J. S. Flett, who were deputed by the Royal Society to go out to the West Indies to investigate the recent volcanic disturbances in Martinique and St. Vincent, are now on their way home and are expected in London very shortly. A report of the results of their mission, the "Scotsman" says, will be presented to the Royal Society in due course, and it is probable that Dr. Flett will give one or more lectures on the subject during the course he is to deliver at South Kensington in the autumn. A collection of specimens of lava, volcanic dust, rocks, &c., has been obtained for the Royal Society.

We do not seem to hear quite so much about the cowboy as we used to do, but that very interesting individual seems still to be about—riding as far, according to a writer in "Munsey's", working as hard living as truly the strenuous life of the plains, as ever he has done: "The nature of cows does not change, and until it does the cowboy must remain one of the most picturesque, as he is one of the most deserving, of mankind. Professional cow-punching is confined almost entirely to Americans and some few Englishmen. No man has ever seen a German cowboy or a French. Mexicans there are, but the Mexican is not of the material the rancher desires on a thundery night when the herd stampedes." The veterans of the plains say that the cowboys' palmy days are over, but the writer from whom we quote sees very little sign of that. The cowboys are paid from thirty-five to seventy-five dollars a month, a sum they save for long periods, perhaps years, until they go down to the dance-halls and gambling-dens of the cities. There they stay until their money is exhausted: "The great event of the cattleman's life is the round-up. To this each ranch contributes a number of outfits in proportion to the number of its cattle. Each outfit consists of a cook wagon, a cook, two horse hustlers, and eight riders. Every 5,000 head of cattle furnishes one such outfit. Each rider possesses eight horses, three of which he uses on each day". Cowboys are engaged in large numbers all over the vast prairies of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and thence northward to Wyoming and Dakota.

Down in Texas women have taken to ranching. One of the most successful of these is Mrs. Pauline Whiteman, who owns a ranch of two hundred thousand acres in the Pan Handle. There she raises fifteen thousand cattle annually, using only twenty cowboys for their handling, and successfully competing in the market with the kings of the cattle trade. Now that the softening influence of woman has descended into the cattle trade, many little luxuries have come the way of the cowboy; but through it all we are told, "the cowboy remains a cowboy, the natural son of the plains, an enigma to the men of East and the cities."

The "Kreus Zeitung" some years ago published in its columns a notice to the effect that as all its printers and writers would be engaged in performing their duties as electors on October 23, subscribers must not feel disappointed if no newspaper was published on the following day. That would probably be called by some happy-go-lucky journalism, but a Copenhagen daily paper goes one better in announcing that during July, August, and September this year publication will be postponed so as to enable the staff to enjoy a long summer holiday. Happy Danish journalists !

Seeing that the Conservatives had no representative for Orkney and Shetland in the House of Commons for at least a generation before the last election, the announcement of Mr. Wason's crossing the floor must be very galling to them. The M.P.'s who have verted in the last eighteen years include Sir W. Marriott (L. 1884), who sat for Brighton; Mr. Buchanan (LU, 1888), West Edinburgh; Mr. Evelyn (C, 1888), Deptford; Mr. W. S. Caine (LU, 1890), Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. T. H. Bolton (L, between 1893 and 1895), North St. Pancras; Mr. Doughty (L 1898), Grimsby; and Mr. Whiteley (C. 1899), Stockport. Of these, Messrs. Bolton and Whiteley alone did not apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, as Mr. Wason does not propose to do. Sir W. Marriott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Doughty did so, and were each re-elected. Mr. Evelyn resigned, but did not ask for a fresh mandate. Mr. Caine faced the Barrow electors anew, and was defeated. Mr. George Whiteley offered to resign, but the Stockport Tories begged him to keep his seat until the General Election, which he did.

The special remainder in Lord Kitchener's new peerage to his brothers reminds us that two other eminent generals (Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts) are the holders of peerages with special remainders. Lord Wolseley's viscounty was created with remainder to his daughter in default of male issue, while Lord Roberts's earldom was conferred on him in special remainder to his daughters. It is of interest to know that the baronies conferred on Lords Wolseley, Roberts, and Kitchener were ordinary hereditary peerages. The special remainders belong to the higher peerages to which they were advanced.

Manchester has the reputation of being one of the largest distributing centres in the world; it can now lay claim to be connected with one of the largest systems of tramways in the world. With the completion of the Corporation system of electric cars, with its 150 miles of track, the Manchester citizen can now be carried from the centre of Cottonopolis over something like 500 miles of track, over the borders into Cheshire, and right up to the Yorkshire boundary. Most of the leading towns in Lancashire are now connected by tramway with Manchester, and the railway companies are beginning to feel the competition.

Who is the most versatile of living Englishmen ? Many holiday-makers on Dartmoor must have noticed a signboard over the door of a thatched cottage in the village of Belstone, near Okehampton which announces that the occupier, William Ellis, is a "photographer," sells "views of the neighbourhood," is a "Dartmoor guide," "repairs watches and clocks," is a "chemical manure and seed merchant," &c., &c. But this signboard by no means exhausts the list of his manifold accomplishments and official appointments. He is also churchwarden, organist, bellringer, lay reader, overseer of the poor, dog breeder (specialist in red setters), dealer in game, and last but not least, Knight of Honour and Warden of the Primrose League. This paragon of versatility is a bachelor, lives quite alone, does all his own housework and is a very zealous Churchman.

Mr. Craig seems to have carried out a series o observations as to the conduct of two young cuckoo in a pipit's nest. For a time they seemed happy to gether but soon a struggle of extraordinary vi lence was commenced between the two birds. Wh was apparently the stronger of the two got t weaker on its back and strained every muscle hoist it to the top of the nest, while the other holding on to the nest with its claws for all it was worth. After a severe struggle they became exhausted and went to the bottom o nest, but after a short respite the battle again commenced time after time, till one of was successful. A yellow bunting was beside the cuckoo in possession, but the lat hoisted the intruder on its back, and, clim the side of the nest backwards, shot the over. There are in the book some in photographs of these operations.

"Who was the first public man ever i in England" ? Sir Wemyss Reid, in "Great says it was Mr W E Forster about 1880 Mr Stead was the interviewer: "Mr viewed Forster on his return from th Forster came to see me immediately aft view appeared, and I reproached him countenanced such an abominable inno America. We had a long discussion, end agreed that while the ordinary in not a thing to be encouraged, yet tha which a man stated the views on of interest might be useful to the pe and to the public generally." Mr was much blamed at the time fo to being interviewed.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The war is over. What next? Already the cry for Army reform which ran through the land a year ago has become a far-off echo; already the measures, remedial and restorative, that were prescribed with such sanguine anticipations have become a dead letter. We are still waiting for the new Army Corps. The War Office still keeps its hold on all it can; the civil staff necessary, locally, for the delegation of financial authority has not yet been appointed, nor even the military staff sufficient for the work of instruction and command. Is the much-vaunted report of military education to bear any fruit? Will candidates for commissions come up better grounded in useful knowledge, and will any pressure be put upon our public schools to improve the curriculum? The chief obstacles to proper and sufficient training in the past are perfectly well known. Will they be removed? The first essential is that the men are forthcoming. We have no great hope that the numbers necessary will be produced by the recruiting sergeant, still less that the soldier will be available for parade purposes, and not, as hitherto, diverted from his primary uses by the fatigues and lesser calls on his time imposed by his daily routine. The second great desideratum is the larger facilities for drill in the open country on broken ground, in wood and forest, on field and moor, under conditions that obtain in actual campaigning. It is to be feared that opportunities for manoeuvres other than on the barrack-yard are still circumscribed as of old.

The "Broad Arrow" trusts that among the numerous military reforms now occupying the attention of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War the question of the Staff has found a place. Our Staff officers are, when there is a sudden pressure, appointed in a very haphazard way, and especially in the case of the personal staff, selected by interest or for social reasons. Lord Roberts's staff in South Africa included three dukes and some sons of peers, while his personal staff at the present numbers out of six aides-de-camp no fewer than one peer and three peers' sons, not one of whom is a p. s. c. We do not (the "Broad Arrow" continues) pretend for a moment that a man of rank is necessarily a bad officer, but we do maintain that a handle to an officer's name does not prove that he is fitted for Staff duties. Neither is it likely or reasonable to assume that the proportion of capable officers among the titled aristocracy is higher than it is among commoners. Staff appointments should not be made for the benefit of individuals, but for that of the Army; and those officers most likely to discharge Staff duties properly should alone be selected. That rule should be observed even in the case of personal staff. The great point is that there should be a general, and never to be departed from, system for obtaining good Staff officers.

The crews of the Navies of the future will consist of small bodies of seamen proper, and large bodies of mechanics and soldiers taught to serve in ships. Why should we think a seaman necessary there more than a gunner or mechanic? When the tackle was all of rope, which was liable to be shot away or to break, the good ropeman was indispensable in a battery. But a gun's carriage and tackle are of quite a different order now, and it is the mechanical engineer who must put them right when they are damaged. The moral would seem to be that we should go much more to the shore for our Naval reserve.

It has now been placed on record authoritatively by our most distinguished soldier that the spade must in future be recognised as a principal factor in success achieved in the field. Lord Kitchener's tribute to the value of the entrenchments constructed by the troops engaged in the great drive in the Western Transvaal places this beyond all question. In his last despatch he repeats with emphasis the language used by Sir Ian Hamilton in praising the men under his command, when they entrenched themselves on four successive nights. On each of these nights, Kitchener tells us, every officer and man, after marching some twenty miles, had to spend the hours usually devoted to rest in entrenching, watching, and occasionally fighting:—"In this connection he (Sir Ian Hamilton) draws special attention to the spade-work done by the Commonwealth regiments—3rd New South Wales Bushmen and the 8th New Zealand Contingent. Every night while the sweep was in progress these troops dug one redoubt, to hold 20 men, every 100 yards of their front of six miles. The redoubts were so solidly constructed that they would have afforded perfect cover from artillery fire, and the intervals between them were closed by wagons linked together by barbed wire. The commander of each group of columns had his own particular system, and it may be of interest to note that General Walter Kitchener's force held the lines assigned to it by similar works constructed to hold seven men each, and placed at intervals of fifty yards apart. The work done by the troops under Cols. Sir Henry Rawlinson, Kekewich, and Rochfort was equally satisfactory, barbed wire and obstacles being freely made use of to close the points at which the enemy would be most likely to break through."

After this we must accept the spade as a weapon indispensable in war, remembering what General Brialmont said of it in his treatise on the "Fortification of the Field of Battle". He was of opinion that the soldier in future who was without a spade would be only half armed; and it must be for the consideration of the authorities what entrenching tools shall be adopted into the Service, and how they shall be carried. Whether existing equipments shall be utilised as they stand or new methods introduced may still be matter for discussion, but the principle must, perforce, be accepted fully and entirely. Next after the implement comes the manner of carrying it, and this, in fact, affects the nature of the tools. It has been laid down positively and pretty obviously, that to be really useful they must be always ready to hand, available at the right moment and in the right place; this can only be assured in one way, when the men themselves carry them. No certain reliance can be placed upon transport, even that by pack animals being up with the fighting line and time may be much too short and too valuable to allow of waiting for the entrenching tools. We come then to the best form, a matter for serious decision, which must be left to experts and inventors, premising only that certain qualities are essential, such as strength, lightness, durability, and size. Several kinds have been designed combining these advantages in various degrees, and the burthen of choice must rest with those most competent to decide—our officers, that is to say, who have last come from South Africa. But there should be no delay or hesitation in laying to heart the manifest necessity for the immediate adoption of the spade.

Several months ago a scheme of South African defence was outlined by Major "Karri" Davis, one of the organisers of the Imperial Light Horse. Apparently it has found favour in the eyes of the military authorities on the spot, for its main features are being adopted in the establishment of the Volunteer system of the Transvaal. Natal has its mounted police, the old Colony the Cape Mounted Rifles, and Rhodesia its mounted polices all of which have a tradition. The Transvaal is to have a Volunteer force, consisting of regiments whose exploits will be remembered as long as the South African War is a matter of history. They are the Imperial Light Horse, the South African Light Horse, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, the Scottish Horse, and the Rand Rifles, which, although it has seen little fighting, did good service in patrolling Johannesburg at a critical time. Training farms, stables, and huts are to be provided by public subscription, and horses will cost the authorities little. Forage will be obtained from the Government by arrangement. So comprehensive is the scheme that there will be centres in every division of the Transvaal and so great is the local enthusiasm that it will not fall through from lack of encouragement. A force of this kind is infinitely more impressive to the Boers than a standing garrison, because they cannot underrate a Colonial as they can a paid soldier. Moreover it is a visible sign of British power that conveys a meaning even to the most sluggish Boer intelligence. Great Britain can never again be taken at a disadvantage in South Africa so long as she has a trained and organised Volunteer army on the spot. With the late Republics under Boer rule the co-operation of South African loyalists on a grand scale was impossible. But the war in which they won so many laurels, has altered all this and each Colony—under a central authority—will work to maintain the military tradition created by its own Volunteers. The last source of defence in South Africa must always be the rifles of her own sons. This is recognised by the formation of the Volunteer army of the Transvaal, a measure on which the military authorities are to be heartily congratulated.

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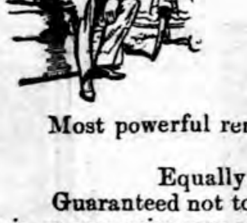

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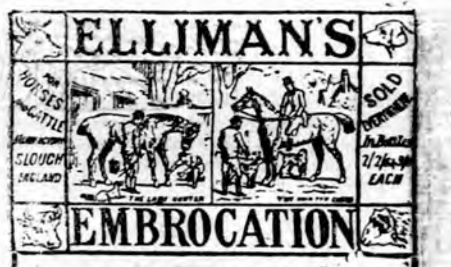

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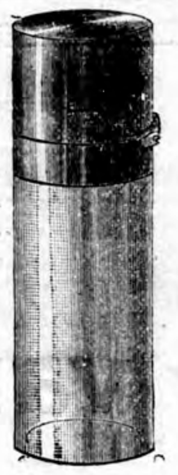
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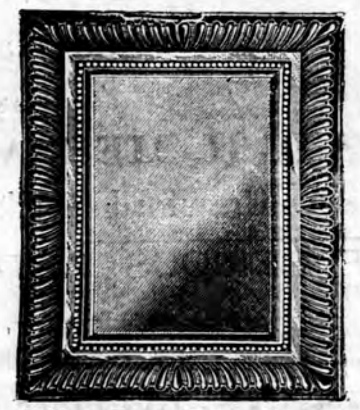
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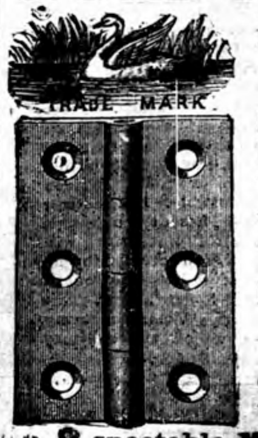

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